The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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OTIS' METHODS MAY UNDO HIM.

Capital Is Surprised by Correspondents' Statement That Manila News Is Suppressed.

TO COVER HIS FAILURES.

Belief That the General's Rigid Censorship Is the Outgrowth of Military Mistakes.

MERRITT MAY COMMAND.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—The protest received by cable today, via Hongkong, from newspaper correspondents in Manila against the censorship established by General Otis has caused a profound sensation in government circles.

The protest sets forth that news has been suppressed and that the newspaper men have been compelled "to participate in misrepresentation" by the action of the censor in "excising or altering uncontroverted statements of fact." The protest is signed by John P. Dunning, Robert M. Collins, and L. Jones of the Associated Press, E. S. Keene of the Scripps-McRae association, Oscar K. Davis and P. G. McDonnell of the New York Sun, John F. Bass and Will Dinwiddie of the New York Herald, John T. McCutcheon and Harry Armstrong of the Chicago Record, and Richard H. Little of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

That the telegraphic reports of General Otis were censored at the War department was well known, but the impression has been that newspaper correspondents were permitted to send about what they wanted to, provided they avoided mentioning future military movements.

The disclosures of the extent to which General Otis has deprived the country of proper information have confirmed a quiet belief that the General in command was afraid to have the truth known, and it is believed his official dispatches have been distorted to conceal his mistakes in the belief that the censorship would prevent the press correspondents from sending the facts.

It has been a general maxim among army men that newspaper correspondents are privileged to give actual results of battles in their own language, the censorship being restricted to the prevention of the news of future military movements from reaching the enemy.

Otis Shapes the News.

General Otis has apparently proceeded far beyond this, and has assumed to dictate what shall be sent and how the story shall be told.

General Miles, as Acting Secretary of War, declined to talk about the protest of the correspondents, but it seems to be well understood about the department that General Otis has made a serious blunder in attempting to deceive the people of the United States as to the situation in the Philippines, for now even his truthful reports will not be believed, and the people will naturally think the conditions on the island much worse than they really are.

It has been painfully felt at the War department that General Otis made a mistake in not getting out to the firing line now and then, but as the insurgents were north, south, and east of Manila it was supposed that he felt he could best direct operations from the city. The failure of one strategical movement after another was plainly evident, and yet the General continued to send in the most optimistic reports.

His conduct of the war, it is an open secret, has been far from satisfactory, but the President and Cabinet were inclined to believe he had been merely unfortunate, and they were unwilling to humiliate him by putting another officer over his head.

President Must Interfere.

The result of the formal protest by the correspondents has been to cast suspicion on the official reports of General Otis as to the situation, and it is admitted that now the only course will be for the President to interfere and modify the censorship at Manila, so that the correspondents may be permitted to describe the situation as it is, which will be a salutary check on the commanding General.

It would not be at all surprising if the explosion should result in the recall of General Otis before the rainy season ends. The administration has been inclined to shield the General hitherto, but it is recognized that his usefulness will be destroyed as soon as the people learn that he has systematically deceived them as to the situation in Luzon.

It is feared at the War department that the exposure of General Otis' vanity, and especially his attempt to deprive the navy of credit, will have a disastrous effect on the enlistments for the volunteer army, as the recruits will now believe the situation to be worse than it is, and will be unwilling to enter the volunteer army if a chance exists that General Otis may conceal their death or injury from their friends.

Army men here say the published protest will do a vast amount of harm, and they think the correspondents should have cabled the President direct, and thus have avoided scandal.

Dark Outlook for Otis.

The matter will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, and from what one Secretary said the outlook is not favorable for General Otis, who has not only failed to accomplish anything since General Merritt left Manila, but now by his excessive censorship has put the War department in a bad light before the people by making it responsible for his concealment of the situation.

If General Otis is removed it will probably be done by sending one of the regular Major Generals to take command. Miles, Merritt, or Brooke could do this without violating army traditions, but as General Brooke is anchored at Havana and Miles is in command of the whole army, with headquarters at Washington, it is presumed that General Merritt will be asked to take the place.

Sensation in Washington.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., July 17.—The publication of the war correspondents' formal indictment of General Otis' management of the Philippine campaign caused a sensation in the departments here.

Secretary Hay had received advices as late as today from civil as well as military sources in the Philippines which led him to declare that the situation there was certainly improved materially and that the prospects for the future had brightened.

With these advices, the Secretary said, General Otis had had nothing to do, and they were from disinterested persons whose opinions must carry weight.

Generally there was strong disinclination exhibited by the officials to discuss this last "round robin." General Miles, who was acting as Secretary of War in the absence of Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, would not comment upon the dipatch and Adjutant General Corbin took the same attitude.

SUPPRESSION OF MANILA NEWS.

Newspaper Men Protest to General Otis Because True Conditions Are Not Revealed.

Manila, July 11, via Hongkong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions, resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship.

The initiative in this direction was taken a month ago and resulted in the framing of a statement, which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Major General Otis, commanding the military forces of the United States in the Philippine Islands, with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here.

Interviews with Otis.

The correspondents had two long interviews with General Otis, in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy, but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to General Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

General Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. General Otis appointed Captain Green of his staff to be censor.

Statement of the Correspondents.

The statement of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe that the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Philippines in respect to dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand' and the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

Misrepresentation of News.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home,' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports, suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure, numbers of heat prostrations in the field, systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON,
"HARRY ARMSTRONG,
"Chicago Record;
"OSCAR K. DAVIS,
"P. G. MCDONNELL,
"New York Sun;
"ROBERT M. COLLINS,
"JOHN P. DUNNING,
"L. JONES,
"The Associated Press;
"JOHN F. BASS,
"WILL DINWIDDIE,
"New York Herald;
"ED S. KEENE,
"Scripps-McRae Association;
"RICHARD H. LITTLE,
"'The Chicago Tribune.'"

LOOKED UPON AS A BLUNDER.

Alleged Administration View of Manila Protest—Statement by General Miles.

St. Louis, Mo., July 17.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch to the Globe-Democrat says:

"'A most serious blunder' is the administration comment upon the newspaper correspondents' complaint against General Otis and the Manila censorship. In so far as this manifesto is intended for an appeal to the government against the General's past course it will be ignored. Such action as the General may see fit to take in punishment of a grave breach of military law will be sustained.

"The President has confidence in General Otis. He does not believe that the situation has been misrepresented in the official dispatches. Therefore he cannot believe the statement of the correspondents is true.

"General Miles, who is Acting Secretary of War today, takes the position that General Otis is in command in the Philippines and that the newspaper correspondents have no official standing, as they are merely camp followers and entirely subject to the rules of the commander.

"'General Otis may try them by court-martial,' said General Miles, 'and punish them as he would any resident of Manila who disobeyed military orders, or he may arbitrarily expel them from the islands. They are under his jurisdiction absolutely, and so placed themselves when they went to Manila.

"'They cannot raise an issue between General Otis and the government. The government must necessarily look to the General in command for its reports as to the situation. The newspaper correspondents are merely so many private individuals who are complaining of a condition which confronts them.

"'They are supposed to be reputable gentlemen, and as such the protest will no doubt have weight with the public, but it is not official and it can have no weight with the government.'"

"A crisis such as the correspondents in the Philippines have created occurred in the early part of the civil war. A leading correspondent was expelled from a camp. Proprietors of loyal papers in New York and other cities took up the case and appealed to Mr. Lincoln. The political pressure brought to bear was strong, but to the newspaper men, his personal friends, who called upon him to overrule the action of the Gen-

(Continued on third page.)

MAYOR REFUSES TO SPEAK

DECLINES INVITATION TO AUDITORIUM MEETING THURSDAY.

In His Letter to W. P. Cooling He States His Reason to Be the "Obscure" Personnel of the Managers—Altgeld's Laughing Comment—National Committee to Be Asked to Repudiate the Croker-Hill-Murphy Machine—Effort to Bar Bolters of 1896.

Three political developments stirred the Democrats in Chicago yesterday, and started new campaign complications.

One was the refusal of Mayor Harrison, on account of its "obscure" origin, to attend and deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium free silver meeting on Thursday night.

The second was a verbal notice that the Democratic National committee would be asked to repudiate the Croker-Hill-Murphy machine in New York, and recognize the silver crowd.

The third was the statement that an effort will be made to have a rule adopted that no man who bolted the Chicago platform and ticket in 1896 shall be eligible to sit in the national convention of 1900 as a delegate.

Mayor's Letter to Cooling.

On arriving at his office in the City Hall in the morning Mayor Harrison found W. F. Cooling's invitation to make a speech of welcome to the assembled local and visiting Democrats on Thursday night. He declined the proffered honor, and his reasons for doing so are set forth in the following answer:

"Chicago, July 17, 1899.—W. F. Cooling, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements, 1741 Unity Building, City—Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 14th inst., in which you ask me to deliver an address of welcome at the Auditorium July 20, to the National Democratic committee and 'a large number of other prominent Democrats of America,' I regret my inability to accept. In ordinary circumstances I should be only too glad both as Mayor of Chicago and as a Democrat to welcome the National committee or any number of prominent Democrats to Chicago, the city in which the party platform of 1896 was framed and in which W. J. Bryan was elevated to his present leadership of the National Democracy. I cannot but think, however, it would be an absurdity to welcome these distinguished men under the auspices of a self-constituted committee whose personnel is too obscure to be known even in its home city. Had this meeting been organized under the direction of Democrats of regular type and known party standing it would have afforded me great pleasure to be present. In the existing circumstances, while thanking you for the honor, I must beg leave to be excused. Respectfully yours,

"CARTER H. HARRISON."

The Mayor's friends had predicted what his action would be. They rejoiced when informed of the ground on which he based his reasons for refusing the invitation. The Altgeld people manifested surprise, but could not suppress the evident gratification they felt over the rejection of the opportunity to appear before them.

Altgeld's Laughing Comment.

When told of it John P. Altgeld indulged in a fit of laughter, and exclaimed:

"Why, we gave that young man the opportunity of his life. I told our boys that if he only had the genius to take it he would put himself on the highest horse any man could ride. If he would go to the meeting and make a ringing little speech for the platform and for Bryan he would be the biggest man in this State. Don't you see he would?" Then the ex-Governor laughed again, and resumed:

"I am sorry he has thrown such an opportunity away. But then I do not care to enter into any lengthy comment on Mr. Harrison's shortsightedness at this time. I do not know now that any one will be asked to take his place and deliver an address of welcome. That duty probably will be performed by the chairman of the meeting."

Mr. Cooling said: "The Mayor's reasons for not appearing at the meeting are of no consequence to the public. We gave him an opportunity which he has failed to appreciate. The son of Carter Harrison has ceased to be a Democratic possibility."

Mayor Evades Discussion.

Mayor Harrison evaded any discussion of the matter. He preferred not to go beyond what was stated in his letter of declination. He thought that covered the ground. But the politicians all recognize that there are other and more important reasons than those given for refusing the chance to speak. His object is recognized to be to secure recognition from the National committee of the regular party organizations in Illinois and Cook County. He would not weaken his case and cause by participating in any demonstration controlled by the Altgeld people.

A story was circulated in the City Hall that a telegram had been received from W. J. Bryan inquiring whether Mr. Harrison would be at the meeting. But nobody could be found who had seen such a message.

Plan of Silver Crowd.

The Altgeld forces have been reinforced by the Chicago platform Democrats of New York. Willis J. Abbott, the first emissary to arrive, reported at headquarters in the Unity Building in the afternoon. He comes as one of a committee from the silver crowd in New York to appear before the national body and get a hearing as to what the situation is in that State. James R. Brown, who was toastmaster of the "dollar dinner," and George W. Thompson are the other members of the delegation. They will arrive today.

Mr. Abbott said that a great majority of the rank and file of the party in New York is in favor of the "16 to 1" issue and of W. J. Bryan for President.

"Croker, Hill, and Murphy, the leaders," he continued, "are opposed to free silver and Bryan, but they do not represent the sentiment of a majority of the voters."

The three spokesmen will demand that this claimed majority be given recognition by the national committee so that it may have some excuse for sending a contesting delegation to the national convention next year.

The same kind of a scheme is being worked up in other States. It was started last winter by Mr. Altgeld in Illinois. He raised the cry that those in control of the party organizations here are not friendly either to the cause or its great apostle. After his defeat for Mayor the ex-Governor announced that the Chicago platform Democrats of Illinois would send a contesting delegation to the State convention. To insure this class control of the convention it will demand that the long-standing unit rule shall be abolished, and that no Democrat who bolted the ticket three years ago shall be admitted as a delegate. The fight in Illinois has become the fight in New York. The silverites there are lining up with Altgeld.

It is understood now that Robert E. Burke's mission to Gotham was in the interest of the Harrison wing. He went to sound the alarm in Tammany and secure the assistance of its leaders. Mr. Burke will return tomorrow morning, and it is expected he will bring a few Croker lieutenants with him.

Have Agreed to Speak.

Not as many of the National Committee-

(Continued on second page.)

BANQUET FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Sea Fighter Will Meet United States Consuls When He Arrives at Trieste.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Trieste, July 17.—Admiral Dewey has accepted a banquet which has been offered him on his arrival here by Minister Harris, who has invited the United States Consuls and Vice Consuls to Austria-Hungary, with their wives, to meet him. The Admiral has wired that he has quarantined his ship since he left Colombo, and that he has had no communication with the shore, so he can land with a clean bill of health immediately on his arrival. A special permit had been obtained at Vienna to enable the Olympia to enter this port, owing to the regulation affecting warships. Minister Strauss, at Constantinople, has strongly pressed Admiral Dewey to visit him, but the latter is afraid of fatigue. He is greatly needing a complete rest and medical treatment.

Dewey Expresses Regret.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 17.—Admiral Dewey, in an interview in the Colombo (Ceylon) Times, expressed regret to hear that the war in the Philippines was not at an end. He said:

"I had hoped on reaching Colombo to be informed that the Filipinos had accepted the conditions of capitulation offered to them by the United States and that a settlement had been effected."

The Admiral declared himself unwilling to discuss the situation in the Philippines. He asked the British view of German acquisition of the Caroline Islands. Upon being told that Spain was receiving more than a million pounds sterling and a coaling station in the islands as payment, he expressed great surprise and exclaimed:

"Poor Spain has now nothing left in Eastern waters."

In the course of the conversation Admiral Dewey said:

"My government has been exceedingly kind and obliging to me in informing me I may take whatever route homeward I wish and take as long as I like about it.

Coast in No Danger.

"The people of San Francisco, who were anxious that I should come home that way, were good enough to think that what I did at Manila saved their coast from being raided by a foreign fleet. But I do not agree with them in that. The Spanish squadron could not have gone so far from Manila.

"Gladly would I have returned by that route had it been possible. As it is, I will not arrive at New York until October. It is essential that I should recover my health before reaching home. I am advised to spend some time in the Mediterranean."

SEARCH FOR ABDUCTED GIRL.

No Effort Spared to Find Gladys Perot, Carried Off by Her Mother from Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., July 17.—[Special.]—Detectives are now searching New York, Chicago, Montreal, and other cities for Mrs. Letitia Perot and her little daughter, Gladys Perot, aged 11 years, whom the mother abducted from here last Wednesday, and detective agencies in London, Liverpool, and Paris were cabled today to keep a lookout for the little girl and her mother.

William H. Perot, the grandfather of the child, in whose custody the court had placed her and her brother, is greatly distressed over the loss of the child, who is one of the heirs to his large fortune.

It has been learned that the abduction was effected from this city, and not from Woodbrooke, the country estate of the Perots, as first reported.

At the pleadings of the divorced wife, who said she had crossed the ocean purposely to see her children, the grandfather brought them to a hotel in this city. The grandfather, yielding further to her pleadings, permitted her to keep the little girl over night at the hotel.

An hour after he had started for the country with the boy the mother and daughter were driven in a closed carriage to the Pennsylvania railroad station and immediately left for New York.

An Englishman named Blood is believed to have aided the woman in her flight, as she sent a telgram to him asking him to meet her at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. When the New York detectives got to the Waldorf-Astoria the woman had met Blood and gone an hour before.

If Mrs. Perot is found in Canada it is claimed legal proceedings will have to be taken to show that she is not a proper person to have possession of the child. It is said she has not committed a crime anywhere except in being in contempt of court here in Maryland and that proceedings elsewhere will be civil instead of criminal.

NEWS FROM A FOREIGN LAND.

Negro League in Boston, Led by William Lloyd Garrison, Resolves Against McKinley.

Boston, Mass., July 17.—[Special.]—The local branch of the Negro Anti-Imperialist league held a stormy meeting tonight in the Tremont Street Baptist Church in the face of strong opposition.

William Lloyd Garrison and Dr. Jerome R. Riley of Washington were the speakers, but what they said was rendered almost inaudible by howls and yells.

A set of resolutions enjoining the President to stop trying to civilize an alien people by means of brimstone and powder, and exhorting him to stop Southern lynchings and give to the negro the rights granted him by the constitution, were rushed through, and then the meeting broke up in confusion.

SAID TO BE SEEKING PEACE.

Important Cablegrams Concerning Aguinaldo Reported to Have Been Received.

New York, July 18.—[Special.]—A special to a local newspaper from Washington says that a new move toward peace has been made in the Philippines, according to important cablegrams received by the State department.

All that can be learned definitely about them is that direct overtures for peace have been made to General Otis by Aguinaldo and some of his principal leaders.

It was said by a Cabinet official tonight that if the promises are fulfilled the volunteers now being enlisted will not be needed.

TORNADO IN RUSSIAN PROVINCE

Sixteen Dead Already Taken from Ruins of Destroyed Houses and Many More Injured.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

St. Petersburg, July 17.—A tornado in the Province of Pensa caused great loss of life. The City of Nikolajewskoje is almost entirely destroyed. Sixteen bodies have already been taken out of the ruins and fifty people were seriously injured. It is believed that the loss of life in the province will reach nearly 20[illegible]

FIVE KILLED IN A FIGHT.

FEUD OF KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS LEADS TO TRAGEDY.

Philpot Faction on One Side and the Griffin-Morris Element on the Other Renew Hostilities and Several Men Are Shot Down—Clay County Families and Partisans of the Bakers and Whites—Community Terrorized and Further Trouble Expected.

London, Ky., July 17.—[Special.]—A battle was fought this morning near Manchester in Clay County, resulting in the death of five men and the injury of two others. The affair was due to a neighborhood feud in which the Philpot, Griffin, Fisher, Morris, and Bundy families are involved, all being partisans of the Bakers or Whites. One feud may be said to hinge on the other.

The Killed.

GRIFFIN, HUGH.
GRIFFIN, JAMES.
FISHER, EDWARD.
MORRIS, AARON.
PHILPOT, ROBERT.

The Wounded.

GRIFFIN, A.
PHILPOT, GRANVILLE P.

Battle Quick and Deadly.

Two years ago James Philpot killed William Bundy and Aaron Morris killed Philpot. The various families interested took sides and the enmity ever since has been bitter.

This morning the Philpots and Fishers were going to their lumber camps and were stopped by Deputy Sheriff Thacker, who had a warrant for Robert Philpot. As Robert was giving bond Aaron Morris shot him in the back, killing him instantly. Then all present joined and shot from side to side. There were Edward Fisher, G. P. Philpot, Peter Philpot, and George Philpot on one side, and Aaron Morris and the three Griffins on the other side.

The battle lasted but a few moments for the lack of more contestants. Five were killed outright and two others were badly wounded. A. Griffin had one of his legs almost blown off. Granville P. Philpot is also wounded so badly that he will hardly recover.

Deputy Sheriff Thacker escaped from the fight and Peter and George Philpot were not injured.

It is not explained what the warrant was issued against Robert Philpot for. Morris began the shooting evidently as the result of a determination to destroy the power of the Philpots.

Related to Baker-White Feud.

The Philpots are prosperous farmers and lumbermen. They are the strongest family in the mountains and their faction numbers about 750 voters. These people are friends of the Bakers, while the Griffins espouse the cause of the Whites. The recent fighting between the Bakers and Whites has aroused the whole country to a high pitch of excitement.

Granville Philpot was a Union veteran, having lost a leg at Stone River. He was an ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature and is said to have killed three or four men. Ed Fisher, who is reported dead, was another man with several nicks in his cane. He was but 23 years old, but was said to have killed three men.

The story of this battle caused consternation here, notwithstanding the fact that serious trouble has been expected to break out among the mountaineers ever since the assassination of Tom Baker several weeks ago.

Community Is Terrorized.

An effort was made this afternoon to secure deputies to go to the seat of the trouble and attempt to restore quiet, but up to a late hour there had not been enough responses to make up a force that would command respect. The situation at Manchester is deplorable. Since morning the place has been in a state of terror, scarcely any one daring to venture out of doors. Business is suspended, and the residents are momentarily expecting a renewal of hostilities.

Another Clay County Murder.

The body of Dick Lovens, a noted desperado, was found yesterday near Manchester. Lovens was beaten to death with clubs, and so violent had been the blows that his head was almost severed from his body. Lovens had in his time killed three men and his death comes in the way of revenge. He leaves a large family. An attempt has been made to kill Will Gray, near Manchester. After three shots had passed through his clothes, one of them scraping his body, he escaped by running through a forest. Gray is one of the Bakers' friends.

FOR TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE.

Indiana Explorer Writes of a Long Period of Servitude Among South American Savages.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17.—G. T. McKim of Thornton has received a letter from Stephen Fell, dated from South America, which says that for twelve years he has been a slave in a tribe on the Upper Amazon.

According to his story, he started out with two other men, Edwards and Boyonton, one of whom died from a snake bite and the other from fever. Fell survived an attack of the disease, but the natives charged him so much for their services that he was unable to pay, and he was sold into slavery.

He bore years of hardships, and finally decided to escape or die in the attempt. He killed his guards and got away on a raft. Then he found a canoe and made his way down the river until he encountered a priest.

Fell says his last owner was a young woman who treated him well for a time, but later abused him. Of her he says:

"She became incensed at me for kindness shown a slave girl, who shared her portion of the Queen's meat with me. All the humility, pleading, and vowing I could do availed me nothing. I lost my place in her confidence, was reduced to the ranks of the laborer, under the most cruel taskmaster of her household. I was starved, overworked, and punished."

In concluding Fell writes:

"I am now on a farm, my health much improved. I hope to reach home this coming winter. I have had one letter from home since arriving here—a message of sadness, indeed—father, mother, one sister, and one brother have died."

Fell, who formerly lived in Thornton, was on an exploring expedition.

SAYS HE IS CHARLEY ROSS.

Letter Received in Philadelphia from a Kansan Who Claims to Be the Kidnaped Boy.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 17.—[Special.]—A letter was received by Sheriff Orow today from Augusta, Kas., in which the writer says he is the kidnaped Charley Ross. The message was crudely written on the letterhead of the "New Fifth Avenue Hotel," Augusta, Kas., and from the portions that are legible it appears that the writer believes he is wanted in Philadelphia. He says that for a number of years he has been living under the name of Joe Harrison. The letter is signed, "The Long Lost Charley Ross." Director English will investigate.

PLANS TO PERSECUTE DREYFUS

Quesnay de Beaurepaire Said to Contemplate Charging Treason Prior to 1894.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, July 17.—The game Quesnay de Beaurepaire is playing is an odious one and he has now a new scheme for recommencing the whole Dreyfus affair, even if the prisoner is acquitted. It is said he will refuse to testify regarding the charges made against the prisoner in 1894, but will bring new charges of acts of treason committed prior to those included in the bordereau. This it is believed could force another court-martial after the final disposition of the present case if a demand for a trial on new charges is made by Quesnay concerning other acts never before judged.

Provided For in Law.

The law of military justice in article 142 of the code is explicit, and says that when new documents are produced other than the evidence of the witnesses heard the accused can be tried for new crimes other than those stated in the case then before the court-martial. After rendering judgment on the question in hand the court can cite the accused before new Judges for a new trial for new crimes. In case Quesnay succeeds in his maneuvers he can reopen the whole Dreyfus affair, even if the Captain is acquitted.

Carriere Receives Letter.

Carriere has received a letter from Quesnay saying that if the trial is not a farce he would come to Rennes.

Over his own signature Quesnay says every one is afraid of him.

Quiet Day in Rennes.

Rennes is calm today. Mme. Dreyfus made her visit unaccompanied by her family. The prisoner is progressing with his study of his own case.

"Dossier" Grows Bulky.

The dossier in the hands of the court officers has grown so bulky by additions made at Rennes that a second safety deposit box has been rented at the Credit Lyonnaise.

Charge Gallifet with Spite.

The anti-Dreyfusards are trying to insinuate spite in Gallifet's contradiction of Brugere.

Deroulede's Gallery Play.

Deroulede's speech that all Generals needed chastisement if Dreyfus is declared innocent has caused consternation in official circles at Rennes, and it is said Deroulede is playing to the gallery, convinced that the sentence will be against Dreyfus, and wants to be able to say afterwards that if the prisoner had been innocent he was ready to defend him.

ELEVEN POISONERS SENTENCED

End of Remarkable Trial in Hungary of Persons in Wholesale Murder Plot.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Vienna, July 17.—The most sensational murder trial that has occurred in Hungary during this century ended today in the District Criminal Court of Temesvar, and everybody is surprised at the mildness of the verdict.

Nine women and three men, all residents of the little Town of Szebely, in southern Hungary, were charged with having murdered their respective husbands, wives, and sweethearts with arsenic. The main instigator of all the crime is supposed to be George Korin, the village druggist.

Dr. Johann Mayer, the village physician, who was also on trial, accused of being the principal accomplice of the druggist, was acquitted.

Marie Nikodem, the widow who was convicted of having murdered two husbands, was sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor, while the other women were let off with sentences ranging from fifteen to ten years.

The light sentence, only fifteen years, received by the druggist is most astounding of all. It was proved in the course of the trial that he supplied all the women poisoners with arsenic, knowing well to what use it was to be put.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:

Fair, slowly rising temperature; variable winds.

Sun rises at 4:40; sets at 7:31.

Moon sets at 0:07 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.

1 Gen. Otis' Methods May Undo Him.
Mayor Refuses to Speak.
Five Killed in Kentucky Fight.
Fisheries Dispute to Be Settled.

2 Big Strike Is Peaceful.
Bishop Seymour on Divorce.
Duel Through Glass Door.
Death of Arthur A. Libby.

3 Teams in Trial Races.
Japan in Front Rank.

4 Third Defeat in Brooklyn.
Brigade's Easy Victory.
Hackett and Allen Victors.
Rain Stops the Pacers.

5 New Handicap for Canal.
Claim of Smith Heirs Disputed.
Valuable Dogs Are Poisoned.

7 McKinley Checks Miles' Insults.
Court Exonerates McKechney Jury.
Praise for the Seventh.

8 Program of Epworth Convention.
Hand Books Beaten by Women.

10 Big Boom in Lake Traffic.
To Drop 337 from Pay Roll.
Squalor Found in Basements.

12 Swells Town Tax Lists.
Stadium Scheme Is Revived.
Yerkes Asks for Compensation.

Pages.
6 Editorial.
6 Fontenoy.
8 Society.
8 Short Story.
9 Commercial.
10 Marine.
10 Insurances.
12 Railroads.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Kensington	
BREMEN	Fried. d. Grosse.	
BROWHEAD	Pavonia	
MOVILLE	Dominion	
NEW YORK	Amsterdam	
NEW YORK	Doric	
PHILADELPHIA	Edgestone	

BRITISH FLEET IS ASSEMBLING.

Warships Gathering in Newfoundland Waters to Settle the Fisheries Dispute.

MANY VESSELS IN LINE.

Action Due to the Attitude of the Frenchmen Who Claim Rights Along the Coast.

CONTENTION OF 100 YEARS.

St. Johns, N. F., July 17.—[Special.]—Great Britain is making preparations on a large scale to settle the French-Newfoundland fisheries troubles.

While all the world has been watching the Transvaal complications and British forces are being rushed to south Africa, England has collected in this port the largest fleet that has ever assembled under the British flag on this side of the Atlantic since the war of 1812.

Commodore Giffard's squadron has been lying here for some time. It consisted of the Comus (flagship), 2,380 tons, 12 guns, 280 men; Alert, 1,770 tons, 8 guns, 210 men (both these being third-class cruisers); Buzzard, sloop, 1,200 tons, 8 guns, 145 men; and Columbine, special service ship, 30 tons, 3 guns, 55 men. They have been joined by Admiral Bedford with the armored cruiser Crescent, 7,000 tons, 14 guns, 560 men; Talbot, cruiser, 5,600 tons, 11 guns, 423 men; Indefatigable, cruiser, 3,500 tons, 10 guns, 297 men; Prosperine, cruiser, 2,190 tons, 8 guns, 240 men; and the twenty-five-knot torpedo boat destroyer Quail, of 360 tons, 3 guns, and 53 men.

This makes a fleet of nine ships, representing every arm of the British naval service, for the Crescent is virtually a battleship and in tonnage, armament, and men the fleet is stronger than that with which Dewey attacked Manila.

Within a year St. Johns will be fortified and the British will have another American stronghold, but in the meantime the Frenchmen are to be overawed by a display of superior naval force, allied with the decision to use it if need be.

Due to French Action.

The gathering of this fleet is due to an attempt on the part of the French to "bluff" John Bull into giving up what he thought he had a right to.

The fisheries dispute is more than 100 years old. When the French were driven out of North America in 1780 they were granted by the treaty of Utrecht in 1783 the right to catch fish along the west coast of Newfoundland, and today the action on the strand "fish" in the local parlance means cod, and the language of the treaty in specifying the manner in which the industry was to be carried on clearly applies to the same "marine animal."

But the French, as they saw themselves a flourishing class of frequenters of the coast, insisted that "fish" meant everything which swims in the sea, and altered the basis of their operations accordingly.

They next put forward a claim that their right on the coast was a superior one to that of the colonists and that it was part of the ancient sovereignty that France had never surrendered when the island was ceded by the Bourbon monarch to his successful adversary.

French Found Firmly Located.

England's diplomats for years neglected the fishery question, and then, when it was taken up, the French were found firmly located on a third of the island's coast line, with every argument which tradition, usage, and undisturbed occupation could supply to strengthen their case, and put the English colonists in Newfoundland out of court.

For twenty years the latter were demanding redress, but without avail, till Secretary Chamberlain took the British Colonial office, and he soon determined to get at the truth of the complaints made by the colonists.

Just a year ago he dispatched Sir John Bramston and Admiral Erskine to the colony as royal commissioners to inquire into the working of the treaties and to report on what steps seemed most likely to relieve the pressure which existed there.

The commissioners discovered a condition of affairs so intolerable as to be almost beyond belief. They found, in the first place, that, while fifty years ago the French had practically controlled the treaty coast, they had, since then, been dwindling in numbers, owing to the failure of the fisheries, until now they numbered less than 500 men in twelve stations, spread over the whole 800 miles of coast on which they possess fishing rights. In the meantime it has been settled by Newfoundlanders to a total of 14,000, so that whatever justification there might have been for tolerating French domination half a century ago there was none today, in the opinion of the commissioners.

Yet the commissioners found that the French acted as if they were the actual owners of the soil. They would not allow colonial vessels to fish near them, and would call upon the warships to clear whole harbors of twenty to sixty vessels, in order that one French schooner might fish there. They would rob the settlers' nets, or destroy them, and there was no redress. They would seize on fishing "rooms" or stations, and the owners dared not protest.

With the report of this commission in hand, Mr. Chamberlain declared to the English public that the French fishing rights were really of no value to France, and that the dispute was maintained primarily to annoy Great Britain.

The French fleet on the coast was promptly reinforced, and now the English have prepared to assert themselves.

FORGIVES HER SON'S SLAYER.

Mrs. Halladay of Evanston Expresses Sympathy for Her Daughter-in-Law.

St. Louis, Mo., July 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Annie Halladay, who is a prisoner at the Four Courts for killing her husband, Louis W. Halladay, has received from the mother of the murdered man a message of forgiveness. It follows:

"Evanston, July 16, 1899.—Mrs. Anna Halladay, St. Louis: In my great sorrow I cannot forget your sufferings. You have my sympathy and my forgiveness.

"MRS. JESSIE HALLADAY."

The inquest on the body of Halliday will be held tomorrow morning.

CARS RUN IN BROOKLYN.

BOTH SIDES IN BIG STRIKE CLAIM ADVANTAGE.

Many Isolated Cases of Violence Are Promptly Handled by Police—Allied Interests in Doubt as to Joining Men Already Out—President Rossiter Has a Busy Day Talking to Meetings—All Traffic Is Stopped at Sundown.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—More cars were run over the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system today than on Sunday, the first day of the strike. But all the cars were again withdrawn at midnight, and on the majority of lines even earlier.

The old Nassau lines continue to suffer the most severely. On the others cars were run almost on a schedule during the afternoon. The situation became worse after 6 p. m. Many of the motormen and conductors were forced to stop for rest after fourteen hours' work.

The strike leaders claim that 1,000 more men quit today. The company claims that between 300 and 400 strikers have returned to work.

President Rossiter made a sensational tour of the lines, addressing the strikers at different depots, being threatened in one place, cheered in another. The disorder was not so great as on Sunday, but the 1,400 Manhattan policemen have not been withdrawn from Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn elevated railroad engineers have submitted a list of grievances to Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Grand Engineer Ingraham of Cleveland says a strike is not likely. If one is ordered it will have nothing to do with the surface men's grievances.

President Rossiter said tonight: "The situation on the lines at midnight is about the same as last night. I think every car will be run on schedule time tomorrow. There will be no trouble on the "L" roads.

District Master Workman Pines said: "We are in better shape than I expected we would be tonight. I do not consider the strike a failure yet. It looks as if the worst of the trouble was over and the strike nearly ended."

Police Guarding Cars.

On some of the lines today no policemen were needed, but a majority of the cars carried at least one.

Rockaway avenue was looked after with special care. Fifty policemen protected the linemen while they made repairs.

Many attacks were made on Third avenue cars. A crowd that numbered 300 gathered at Sixteenth street and obstructed the tracks.

A car headed for Bensonhurst was effectually stalled. A man who said he was David Shannon, a striker, led the attack on it. As the car stopped Patrolman McGowan leaped off. Shannon struck the policeman a blow in the face and knocked him against the car. The policeman brought his club down on Shannon's head, making a long cut on the scalp.

Four mounted policemen, followed by a load of officers in a patrol wagon, clubbed the crowd right and left.

Late in the afternoon a crowd attacked a Third avenue car at Sixth street. When Conductor Snyder jumped off the car he was stoned by the mob, some of whom boarded the car and tried to drag off the passengers.

Patrolman McCormick, who was on the car, had to fire his pistol to hold the crowd in check until half a dozen mounted men went to the rescue.

After darkness fell reports of attacks on motormen and conductors became more and more frequent, the most serious being that on Richard Bender, a conductor of the Third avenue line, who was dragged off his car while it was moving and was beaten. he was rescued by the police.

At midnight the indications were that the threats of a strike by the employés of the Metropolitan Street railway company in New York would not be carried out.

Elevated Strike in Doubt.

The employés of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company on the elevated roads are undecided as to whether they will strike or not. About eighty conductors and brakemen failed to report today, but traffic was not interrupted. Several meetings were held tonight, but without definite results.

The conductors and brakemen may await the action of the engineers and firemen, who will send a committee with a list of grievances to President Rossiter tomorrow.

The following comparison of car traffic across the bridge indicates the extent of the stoppage due to the strike:

Date.	Cars.
Sunday, July 9	8,021
Sunday, July 16	1,945
Monday, July 17	2,214

From last Sunday's travel 608 cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn system should be deducted, reducing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit cars for that day to 1,537.

SECOND STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Union Men on Big Consolidated Railroad Again Tie Up Street Car Lines.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—The second strike by the employés of the Big Consolidated Railroad company was a complete surprise this morning. Ever since the men returned to work three weeks ago there had been frequent complaints on the part of the men that the company was not living up to the agreement, and a crisis was reached yesterday, when, it is claimed, a number of union men were discharged for refusing to go out on cars with non-union men.

A meeting followed last night and at 3 o'clock this morning the decision to strike was reached.

All the lines were tied up from 5 o'clock until after 8, when the operation of the Euclid avenue line with non-union men under police protection was undertaken, but no attempt was made to move cars on other lines.

Henry A. Everett, President of the company, issued a statement this evening in which he says the terms of the agreement with the strikers have been strictly adhered to.

Protection has been promised by Mayor Farley and it is said that the militia will be called out if the police are unable to preserve order.

There has been a little disorder today, but nothing of a serious nature.

DECISION ON SMELTER STRIKE.

Supreme Court Holds Eight-Hour Claim Made by Men Is Not Just.

Denver, Colo., July 17.—[Special.]—The smelter strike is still unsettled in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court this morning. The ruling was adverse to the contention for eight hours instead of ten and twelve, as under the old régime.

Kansas City, Mo., July 17.—[Special.]—Editor Fleming of the Journal has taken back the reporters who went on a strike a few days ago, agreed to recognize the Writers' union, which is affiated with the Typographical union, and pay the union scale of $25 a week, minimum, to reporters.

BOILERMAKERS GO ON A STRIKE.

Nine of the Thirty-seven Shops in Chicago Said to Have Conceded Their Demands.

The boilermakers went out yesterday on their threatened strike for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 30 cents an hour. It was stated by the labor officials that out of thirty-seven shops in Chicago but nine were open yesterday, these nine concerns having agreed to the demands of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.

The number of men affected by the strike is stated by the delegates of the brotherhood to be 1,700, and by laboring men not connected with the organization to be about 900.

The new scale calls for a decrease in hours of labor and higher pay, the rule hitherto having been nine hours' work a day and 27 cents an hour. The strikers demand further that four hours—from 8 to 12 o'clock—shall constitute a day's work on Saturday, and they specify certain kinds of work which shall be done by boilermakers and not by helpers, as riveting, snapping rivets, setting flues, and "all watertight, rolling, punching, calking, and fitting up work."

The boilermakers demand also that double wages be paid for all overtime work, that carfare be allowed to employés in cases in which their place of employment is situated more than a mile from their homes, and that there shall be no work on holidays.

Both the boilermakers and the helpers will meet this morning. A meeting yesterday morning was marked by an attack upon one of the leaders of the Executive committee, who had charged the committee with being about to betray the union by abandoning the strike. The man making the charges was ejected from the hall and beaten in the hallway until rescued by a member of the Steamfitters' union.

Irondale Ore Shovelers Out.

Forty ore shovelers employed at the south works of the South Chicago Furnace company in Irondale are on a strike, which threatens to tie up the entire plant. There are 300 men employed at the blast furnaces, and they threaten to go out unless their demands for better wages are complied with. The men claim wages are lower in Irondale than in South Chicago.

The shovelers were receiving 10 cents a ton for handling ore, and they demand 12, the price which they say is paid at the company's plant in South Chicago.

The works have been in operation only a few days. The plant was recently acquired by the South Chicago Furnace company, and several thousand dollars has been expended in putting in new machinery. Only the blast furnaces are in operation now, but it is the intention, it is said, to refit the entire plant and employ a force of nearly 2,000 men.

In 1887 the plant belonged to the Calumet Iron and Steel company and employed 2,500 men. A strike closed the mills, which have never been in full operation since. The plant was valued at $2,500,000.

Former leaders of the strike at Norton Bros.' canning factory at Maywood prophesy that hostilities will be renewed Wednesday. When the strikers returned to work recently they said their demands might be renewed at some future time.

TREASURE FROM THE KLONDIKE

Passengers Arriving at Victoria and Seattle Carry Considerable Wealth and Tell of Late Developments.

Vancouver, B. C., July 17.—[Special.]—The steamer Cutch returned from Skaguay last night with sixty passengers, twenty of whom were from Dawson with sacks of treasure. One man, H. Lancaster of Liverpool, who eighteen months ago went to Dawson and bought a claim for a few hundred dollars, brought out $120,000. Other passengers had an aggregate of $150,000.

It is reported that the Chilkoot tramway has been sold to the White Pass railway out and out.

There were forty Atlin passengers on board. They brought no treasure, as the government has tied up the diggings. The best claims are owned by Americans. The Canadians have been trying to drive out the Americans. When the alien law came in force Canadians jumped these claims. Conflict was narrowly averted. For this reason the Dominion government has compelled the suspension of operations.

Seattle, Wash., July 17.—[Special.]—The steamer Roanoke of the North American Transportation and Trading company arrived tonight from St. Michaels, having sailed from that port July 6. It carries gold, conservatively estimated at $1,500,000, belonging principally to the transportation company and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Among the passengers is C. E. K. Baxter of Chicago, who is a member of the Alaska Union expedition to the Koyukuk. His company, he says, met with indifferent success. He is skeptical about the Cape Nome strike, and says there are no less than 2,000 stranded men at St. Michaels.

The steamer Laurada arrived today from St. Michaels, with between 300 and 400 passengers. Among them were fifteen discharged soldiers from Rampart City. No big amounts of gold dust were carried on the steamer.

The third officer of the steamer George fell overboard this morning. His leg was cut off by the propeller blade.

GIRL STUNG BY A KISSING BUG.

Lizzie Brockman Meets One in Hoyne Avenue and Now Has a Badly Swelled Lip.

Lizzie Brockman, 1022 West Twenty-first place, claims to have been stung by the kissing bug. She was standing at Hoyne avenue and Twenty-first street last night and felt a stinging sensation on her lip. A few minutes later her face began to swell and she called on a physician, who said she had met the insect.

Cincinnati, O., July 17.—[Special.]—The latest victim of the kissing bug in Cincinnati is one of the track ponies at the "Zoo." This pony had an encounter with the bug Sunday, and as a result was disqualified from duty the rest of the day. The bug landed first on the pony's jaw, and there inflicted a wound which produced an instantaneous swelling, which almost closed the eye. The bug hung on until rubbed off against a fence, and then lighted on the pony's left foreleg. Here another swelling appeared. One of the track attendants killed the bug.

Burlington, Ia., July 17.—[Special.]—William F. Schneeloch, a carpet weaver, a man named Sutter, and Willie Kempf, a lad, are victims of the kissing bug, specimens of which have been caught and identified by means of THE TRIBUNE'S descriptions. Schneeloch was stung upon the leg, Sutter upon the lip, and Kempf upon the hand. All are under doctors' care.

La Salle, Ill., July 17.—[Special.]—Melanolestes Picipes has appeared in force in La Salle, and the town has gone kissing bug crazy. But two bites, both of which have been serious, have been inflicted. Numbers of the bugs have been captured.

DOCTORS DOUBT SALT REMEDY.

Chicago Physicians Agree in Their Opinions of Mrs. Hawver's Treatment for Dropsy.

Dry salt baths as a remedy for dropsy do not meet with favor among Chicago practitioners, though Mrs. H. L. Hawver, a woman physician of Omaha, suggests that mode of treatment as efficacious. Chicago physicians say with one voice that where the salt is applied to the thin membranes of the body it is efficacious, but that the skin is too thick for such application to do any good.

Dr. William E. Quine said the principle of osmosis was perfectly understood, but that it could not be made to apply to the skin because the latter was too thick.

Dr. Sanger Brown thought the efficacy of such a treatment for dropsy was largely a question of physics and could be tested easily by experiment. He did not see how dry salt could long remain dry while it was drawing water from a dropsical body. Hot air and other means of reduction were, he believed, more practicable and efficacious.

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals thought it was impracticable, and that the other methods now in use for taking water from the body were more efficacious. Dry salt applied in the manner suggested, he thought, would have little effect.

Dr. H. M. Hall Jr. said the principle or law of osmosis would not apply to the skin, for that was too thick. He thought the hot air treatment for dropsy was far better, and pointed out the painfulness of the salt process on a patient.

DR. N. M. WATERS ACCEPTS CALL

Will Take Charge of First Congregational Church of Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 1.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. N. M. Waters has formally accepted the call of the First Congregational Church of this city and fixed Oct. 1 as the time for taking up his new duties.

[The Rev. Nacy Mages Waters is pastor of the Emmanuel Methodist Episcopal Church in Evanston. He became pastor of the flock he is about to leave in 1895, coming from Dubuque, Ia.]

BOSTON AND RETURN, $19.00.

Via the Wabash Railroad.

The Wabash will sell tickets, Chicago to Boston and return, as above, Aug. 11 and 12. For particulars call at city ticket office, 97 Adams street. Telephone, Main 1619.

WRITES ON DIVORCE LAW

BISHOP SEYMOUR WOULD HAVE CANONICAL RULE CHANGED.

Says Marriage Is a Contract That Can Be Nullified by Fraud or Force and Advocates Strict Limitations for Ministers of the Episcopal Church in Officiating at Weddings—Emperor of China Interested in Scriptural Books—News of New York.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 17.

Bishop George F. Seymour of Springfield has published in the Churchman a letter on marriage and divorce which is attracting wide attention in the councils of the Episcopal Church. The Bishop will present his views on the subject to the next general convention of the church and will ask that they be adopted as the ecclesiastical law. In his letter Bishop Seymour says:

Bishop Seymour Writes About Divorce.

"Marriage is a contract and by God's fiat is indissoluble; but like all contracts it may be made null and void by fraud, violence, or ignorance.

"In such cases there was never any real marriage. The service and declaration created a legal status of man and wife in the eye of the law and the public; but, as before God, there never was a sacramental union in the bonds of holy matrimony, and therefore the parties, or one of them at least, who has been the victim of deception or force is free to marry whomsoever he or she pleases.

"But in such cases the action of our courts by which legal redress is given to the injured party is called 'divorce.' This is a misapplication of the term; but we can protect the innocent by the introduction of a clause in our canon."

Bishop Seymour gives the construction of the proposed canon in these words:

"No minister of this church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage. But this canon shall not be held to apply to parties once divorced seeking to be united again."

George D. Arthur, a retired broker, who went to California with D. O. Mills in 1849, is dead at Scarborough, N. Y., aged 85 years.

The Rev. T. J. N. Gattrell, who for ten years has been a colporteur of the American Bible society in northern China, has returned to the United States. In his last report of the society he says: "Ever since the presentation copy of the New Testament went to the Dowager Empress our depository has been visited almost daily by officials of the court. They say the Emperor observes 'worship' day (Sunday), and that he frequently goes to a lonely place to pray to 'Tien Chu' (God), and that when he is thus engaged no one dares disturb him. Some time ago he purchased through our agency a large number of scientific and scriptural books, and we hear he is delighted with some of the stories of the patriarchs, and particularly with an illustrated life of Christ, which he has ordered to be bound in velvet and to be put in a convenient place in the library. He has applied to our store for copies of books treating of the differences between the Catholic and Protestant churches."

Emperor of China Interested in Scriptural Books.

The efforts to form an upper leather combine have succeeded. The new company, it is said, will be in working order before the end of August. It is claimed that thirty of the leading tanners of the country will be represented in the company, which will be capitalized at $70,000,000, of which $30,000,000 will be preferred stock and the remainder common stock.

A molasses trust, with a capital of $10,000,000, is being formed in this city. The first of a series of meetings of the promoters was held at the St. Andrews Hotel this afternoon. The details of organization and financiering are expected to be completed before Saturday, and by Monday the promoters hope to give Wall street a chance to secure molasses trust stock. The promoters of the combine are mostly Southern financiers, though several New York capitalists are said to be interested in the plan, among whom are Taussig & Hobart, A. Mattox and C. L. Pearsol, all of them in the molasses trade. P. McIntyre of Memphis, Tenn., is the moving spirit of the molasses trust.

Molasses Makers Forming a $10,000,000 Trust

Miss Blanche Bates writes from San Francisco to deny all connection with or knowledge of the letter which a press agent sent out in her name to several clergymen, asking if they thought it was possible for a woman to remain on the stage and be a Christian.

Timothy J. Hogan, alias Timothy Murphy, letter-box thief and forger, whose life of crime has been filled with dramatic incidents, was arrested today by Deputy United States Marshal McAveeny, Postoffice Inspector Jacobs, and Assistant Superintendent George S. Dougherty of Pinkerton's National Detective agency, assisted by a number of Pinkerton men.

Timothy Hogan Trapped by Detectives.

Hogan is wanted in several States for various crimes. He has an unexpired term waiting for him on Blackwell's Island. His last escape was from the Columbus, O., penitentiary on the morning of May 3 last, where he was serving a five years' sentence. He will be returned to the Columbus authorities.

Hogan has caused much trouble to banks in the East and West and when he escaped from the Ohio penitentiary the Pinkerton Agency, representing the American Bankers' association, was directed to use every effort to recapture him. A reward of $400 was offered for his arrest. Hogan was located in this city recently. His mother and wife live at 752 Second avenue, on the top floor. The top flat adjoining was vacant. A fire escape in the rear connects with both houses. The Pinkerton men hired the opposite flat, 751 Second avenue. Here they watched for days. Mr. Dougherty had inspected the premises, and, anticipating that Hogan would either attempt to escape by the roof, the fire escape, or the vacant flat, had men posted in all these places tonight when it was decided to make the arrest.

Deputy Marshal McAveeny, Inspector Jacobs, and Superintendent Dougherty went to Hogan's home tonight. His brother James, who saw them coming, rang the door bell as a signal to his brother. The latter, dressed in an old uniform of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, made a dash for the fire escape. He entered the vacant flat and was met with a command to throw up his hands. Taken at a disadvantage, the man did as he was bid and was secured.

After his arrest Hogan became quite communicative. He told the officers that they were just in time. He was going to leave the city this evening and would have done so but for his arrest.

Hogan escaped from the Columbus penitentiary in a box which was supposed to contain cigars.

Practically all the prominent bicycle manufacturers in the country were represented at the meeting in the United States Mortgage and Trust company's offices today. They had again met to further the creation of the American Bicycle company, the bicycle trust, whose capital is to be $80,000,000, and which is to produce 550,000 wheels a year.

Bicycle Trust Still Hangs Fire.

There was a hitch in perfecting the trust. No information was given out at the meeting, but it was understood that Charles R. Flint, who himself promoted the trust, is now blocking it until he comes to some understanding about the manufacture of tires.

Five hundred and fifty thousand wheels a year would mean 1,100,000 tires a year. Mr. Flint is President of the United States Rubber company, the "rubber trust," which includes some large manufacturers of tires. The bicycle manufacturers control some companies outside of the rubber trust which make tires.

Until it is definitely determined who make the tires for the bicycle trust that trust cannot be financed, for the capitalists who are ready to get behind it will not put up the $30,000,000 needed if Mr. Flint is frozen out. There will be another session tomorrow.

Dr. Doty said today that the Misses Clendenin would be discharged from Swinburne Island tomorrow afternoon. Miss Helen Clendenin arrived on the transport McClellan suffering from yellow fever on July 6. Her sister, Miss Elizabeth, went into banishment with the patient to nurse her. Miss Helen Clendenin was pronounced completely restored to health today. Her uncle has arrived from Boston, and he will break the news of the death of their father, Dr. Clendenin, to the young women. Oscar Lackey, the yellow fever patient who voluntarily consented to take the Sanarelli serum from Dr. Doty, sits up in bed and eats four meals a day.

Yellow Fever Patient Has Recovered.

James Maguire, cashier of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., was today appointed receiver for the Middlesex County Bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine.

Many suggestions as to the methods of making the reception to Admiral Dewey a success have been received by General Butterfield and other members of the Executive committee. One that has appealed to General Butterfield is that the celebration shall continue three instead of two days, the third day to be a civilian day, the second a land parade day, and the first a naval parade day. The letter making the suggestion says that a civic parade reviewed by Admiral Dewey would please many thousands of persons who could not participate in a military or naval parade.

Suggestions for Admiral Dewey's Reception.

The decision of the Press committee to invite the newspaper men of the United States to visit New York for the celebration and be entertained at the expense of the city is to be vetoed when presented to the plan and scope committee. General Butterfield is against it as impracticable.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers today announced a decision regarding the duty on a ewer and basin of old Limoges ware imported for George J. Gould more than a year ago.

Fix Duty on George J. Gould's Limoges Ware.

The ewer and basin were valued at $14,000 and the collector assessed a duty of 60 per cent. The importers asserted that the goods should be classified under a law which imposes a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem upon paintings in oil or water colors not specially provided for.

The articles, however, are made of copper covered with fusible enamel, and the board decides that they would properly be classified as "articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed."

Mr. Gould will have to pay about $8,400 duty, notwithstanding that the goods were made in the sixteenth century.

Mrs. Edith Grace Ramsey, who killed her husband, Harvey J. Ramsey, in the Garden Hotel at Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street five weeks ago, "because he snored too loudly," was today declared insane.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City has hit upon a novel plan for entertaining the poor of the city. What he proposes is a series of open air dances for the public. "My plan," said Chief Murphy, "is to utilize the asphalt pavement for dancing purposes. I propose that a block of asphalt pavement shall be selected and swept perfectly clean, so that it is as smooth as a dance floor. I would have traffic suspended on that block until the dancing was over. Ropes could be strung along the sides of the street to keep back the spectators. I believe that dances such as I propose would result in keeping the young folks away from worse places."

Proposes Street Dances for the Poor.

SAYS PICTURE IS CORNISH'S.

New Haven Chemist Claims to Identify Athlete's Photograph—Does Not Recognize the Original.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The World prints the following under a New Haven, Conn., date:

Walter S. Swayne, the chemist at New Haven, Conn., who takes oath that he compounded deadly poisons for "H. Cornish," today was shown several pictures of Harry Cornish, the instructor of the Knickerbocker Athletic club. There were ten in all. In only one of them was he wearing a hat. Pointing to that one, Mr. Swayne declared, in tones of conviction:

"That is the man."

Looking at the picture intently and studying every feature, he continued:

"I am sure that is the man who asked me to conceal prussic acid for him. There are the features—the eyes, the nose, the mustache, and the chin. The latter, most of all, is fixed firmly in my mind. I recognize the picture with the hat because he was wearing a hat when I saw him. In the other pictures I can identify individual features, but when the man came to see me he had short side whiskers. The second time he came he did not find me, but my uncle says he did not have side whiskers then."

"Will you sign a statement that you think this is the picture of 'H. Cornish'?"

"Certainly I will. I am confident I am making no mistake."

William R. Swayne, the chemist's uncle, was busily at work. He is deaf and had heard not a word of the above conversation. Going over to him the reporter, without a word, spread the pictures before him. He looked at them steadily for a moment, until he came to the one with the hat on. Then his face lighted up and he spoke out excitedly:

"That is 'H. Cornish,' that one there with the hat on. He had side whiskers when he first came, but the second time he looked just like that picture. That's the man, Walter, isn't it?" he asked, turning to his nephew.

Harry Cornish was seen by a reporter today. He made the following statement:

"I don't know this Mr. Swayne. I have never seen him. I will not hesitate one single moment to meet him and give him a chance to look me over. I never wrote such a letter. If there is such a letter in existence then somebody else used my name."

The Molineux case will now be presented to the grand jury tomorrow. Harry Cornish will be one of the first witnesses called.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

New York, July 17.—Harry Cornish today went to New Haven in company with a detective and called on Walter S. Swayne, the chemist who said he had in 1897 sold a poisonous compound to a stranger who gave his name as "H. Cornish of Hartford." Cornish today was introduced to Swayne as a detective working on the case. Cornish sat beside Swayne twenty minutes and the latter gave no sign of recognizing his visitor. The District Attorney's office discredits Swayne's story.

PLAN FOR GOETHE FESTIVAL.

German Societies Approve Program for Celebrating 150th Anniversary of the Poet's Birth.

Delegates from eighty German societies met at 100 Randolph street last night and approved the program prepared by the Executive committee for the festival to be held on Sept. 3 at Sunnyside Park in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Goethe. Judge Theodore Brentano will deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the German societies and Mayor Harrison on behalf of the city. Other addresses will be made by speakers to be chosen at a future meeting.

Bulfer and Winn Out of Jail.

Philip Bulfer and Henry Winn, who were found guilty of making a false bond in the case of Constable Charles Jansen and sentenced to forty and twenty days' confinement in the County Jail by Judge Carter for contempt of court, have been released in bonds on a writ of supersedeas granted by the Appellate Court on the application for a writ of error.

Salvation Armies Must Move.

The Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America of Evanston will have to seek new meeting places tonight. The City Council has decided that it cannot be disturbed by the bass drum and cymbals. Last Tuesday night a resolution was adopted directing the Chief of Police to keep the street meetings more than a block from the Council chamber, when the Council was in session.

DUEL IN STATE STREET.

FRED GONDORF MAY DIE; WILLIAM VAN ALLEN WOUNDED.

Two Men Exchange Eight Shots Through Glass Door of "The Palm" Saloon—Dispute Over Ownership of the Place Leads to the Tragedy—Many Persons Passing by Narrowly Escape Injury from the Bullets—Participants Are Under Arrest.

Fred Gondorf, alias Gould, and William Van Allen, alias Dan Harrison, fought a duel with revolvers through the plate-glass door of the latter's saloon, Thirty-fourth and State streets, yesterday afternoon. After the firing ceased it was found that Gondorf had been shot in the abdomen and in the back, just over the left hip. Van Allen had received a flesh wound in the left thigh. Gondorf was taken to the Provident Hospital, where it was said his death was but a matter of a few hours.

Both are said to be confidence men, and have been arrested many times by the police of Chicago and other cities. Five months ago they opened "The Palm" saloon, at Thirty-fourth and State streets, but Gondorf alleged that he was frozen out of the business by Van Allen. This led up to the shooting.

Gondorf telephoned to the bartender, Albert Kirscher, in the morning, to tell Van Allen that he was coming down "to do" him, and for Van Allen to be prepared. Gondorf walked into the saloon about 2 o'clock, and found Van Allen behind the bar waiting on a customer. Gondorf addressed the customer, saying:

"Don't buy a drink of that big stiff; he is liable to poison you."

Eight Shots Are Exchanged.

Van Allen ordered Gondorf to leave the place, and when he refused to do so Van Allen threw him out and closed the door, bracing it with his foot. Gondorf attempted to force open the door, and, being unable to do so, began firing through the glass. Van Allen returned the fire and eight shots were exchanged, the last two from Van Allen's weapon wounding Gondorf.

After being wounded Gondorf walked to the side entrance of the saloon in Thirty-fourth street and fired at Van Allen through the door. He then sank down upon the sidewalk, weak from loss of blood.

The shooting attracted a large crowd, among whom was Policeman J. C. Vaughn, who arrested Van Allen and took him to the Stanton Avenue Station.

After Gondorf had been taken to the hospital Lieutenant Healy took Van Allen before him.

"Do you know this man?" inquired the Lieutenant of Gondorf.

"Yes, I know him well," said Gondorf, at the same time applying all manner of vile epithets to Van Allen.

Suddenly Becomes Reticent.

"You are going to die," said the Lieutenant, "and I want you to tell me if this is the man who shot you?" pointing to Van Allen.

"I don't know, and I don't care," was Gondorf's answer. "I am shot, and that is all there is to it. I don't propose to say anything more about it."

Among the witnesses of the shooting were a score of workmen engaged in digging a trench for water pipes in front of the saloon. Con Cunningham, 504 Thirtieth street, was among the number and when questioned by Lieutenant Healy about the shooting he said:

"Talk about lying in the trenches at Santiago! I crawled down deep in the trench I was digging and staid there until the fight was over."

Gondorf, who boarded at the Columbia Hotel, is about 45 years old. He has two brothers, George, proprietor of a museum, 344 State street; and Charles, a saloonkeeper at 50 Hubbard court. Van Allen is married and lives in rooms adjoining his saloon.

At the time of the shooting many persons were in the street, and Lieutenant Healy regards it as marvelous that only the principals in the affray were wounded.

IN A BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Sheriff and a Desperado Killed During a Fight in the New Mexico Mountains.

East Las Vegas, N. M., July 17.—[Special.]—The news of a pitched battle by which two lives were lost and two persons were wounded, between United States Marshal Foraker's posse and a band of three outlaws, who are supposed to have participated in the train robbery on the Colorado Southern at Folsom, N. M., a few days ago, reached here today.

The affray occurred on Sunday evening in the cañon leading back into the mountains from Cimarron, Colfax County, N. M., at a point about ten miles distant from that place. The cañon, which is extremely rugged and broken, is situated about 100 miles southwest of the scene of the robbery.

The Marshal's posse consisted of Sheriff Ed Farr of Huerfano County, Colo.; W. H. Reno, special agent of the Colorado Southern railroad; F. H. Smith of New York, who volunteered for the service at Cimarron; H. M. Love, a cowboy; J. H. Morgan and Perfecto Cordova.

Sheriff Farr was killed and Love and Smith badly wounded. One of the outlaws, known as William McGinnis, alias G. W. Franks, was killed. The other two outlaws are being pursued by a posse of twenty men from Cimarron.

When the posse came up with the robbers on Sunday evening the latter were called upon to surrender and refused. Both parties began firing and the battle was maintained for forty-five minutes, upwards of 100 shots being fired.

Sheriff Farr was the first man to be wounded, receiving a bullet through his wrist. He showed his grit by binding up the wound and proceeding with the fight. A second bullet passed through his body and he fell over dead. Love received a shot through the thigh and is in a dangerous condition.

The night closed in extremely dark, with rain descending in torrents. Reno left the scene of the encounter at 8 o'clock, but did not reach Cimarron until 12 o'clock that night. There a private telephone line connecting Cimarron with Springer was employed to summon medical aid.

The train robber who was killed comes from Magdalena, N. M., where he has a bad reputation.

OHIO OFFICIAL IS REMOVED.

Columbus Council Retires Joseph W. Dusenbury, Director of Public Safety.

Columbus, O., July 17.—The City Council tonight, by a vote of 13 to 8, impeached and removed from office Joseph W. Dusenbury, Director of Public Safety.

Mr. Dusenbury was the appointee of Mayor Samuel J. Swartz, Republican, who was elected last spring. His course in office has recently been criticised by the ministers of the city.

The resolution removing him charges that he has been guilty of misconduct in office in that he has neglected his duties, devoting a large part of his time to a banking business in which he is interested and in acting as one of the owners and managers of the Olentangy Park Casino.

PRESIDENT'S TEAM ON THE WAY

Horses from Fox Lake Pass Through Chicago—Perfectly Matched and Cost $3,600 Each.

The two horses purchased at a stock farm near Fox Lake for the use of President McKinley passed through Chicago yesterday, leaving last night at 11:30 o'clock via the Pennsylvania road for the capital. The animals were in charge of George Baw and E. L. Houston, who will deliver them to the White House stables. The price paid was $3,600 for each horse. They are 5 years old, chestnut in color, and perfectly matched. The horses are called Defiance and Selem and are half brothers. They will arrive in Washington on Wednesday morning.

Your loyalty as Americans can be strengthened by use of Presidential Rye Malt Whiskey. All druggists sell it.

MAYOR REFUSES TO SPEAK.

(Continued from first page.)

men have responded to the invitation to address the Auditorium meeting as the managers hoped for. Acceptances had been received last evening from the following members:

Henry D. Clayton, Alabama.
Thomas C. McRae, Arkansas.
John F. Shafroth, Colorado.
Alexander Troup, Connecticut.
John G. Shanklin, Indiana.
H. C. Blanchard, Louisiana.
Seth C. Gordon, Maine.
W. R. Sullivan, Mississippi.
W. H. Thompson, Nebraska.
James M. Head, Tennessee.
James G. Dudley, Texas.
L. J. Otey, Virginia.

Besides these committeemen favorable replies have been received from other Democrats, among them being:

William J. Bryan.
George Fred Williams, Massachusetts.
L. S. Rosing, Minnesota.
James R. Brown, New York.
James R. Challas, Florida.
Joseph Sheldon, Connecticut.
John J. Lentz, Ohio.
L. M. Rumsey, Missouri.
George S. Canfield, Minnesota.
E. S. Corser, Minnesota.
Allen W. Thurman, Ohio.
James P. Tarvin, Kentucky.

Great Demand for Tickets.

That it will be a large demonstration was indicated by the rush for tickets of admission. The demand was so great that those who were giving them out stopped the distribution in order to accommodate the laboring people who could not be at headquarters until evening.

A chairman for the Auditorium meeting has not been selected. Clarence S. Darrow and William Prentiss are being considered.

A compromise was arranged by the Executive committee with reference to Thomas Gahan, National Committeeman for Illinois. He was cut out of the list of those invited to speak, along with Arthur P. Gorman and E. C. Wall, on the plea that he is not a Democrat. But John Waage sent Mr. Gahan a note offering him, for himself and friends, the use of box 31. He did not acknowledge the proffered courtesy, and said there was no reason why he should go to the meeting.

Daily Paper Scheme.

One of the business propositions to come up for consideration by the National committee will be the purchase or establishment of a metropolitan daily paper.

Publishing House Incorporated.

Incorporation papers for the National Democratic Publishing House of Chicago were filed at Springfield during the day. It is understood that they were drawn up by ex-Corporation Counsel Charles S. Thornton and that he is interested in the proposed enterprise. The incorporators are Thomas S. Harper, E. J. Hill, and W. S. Dillon, all young lawyers. The capital stock is placed at $50,000 and according to Mr. Harper the purpose is to run a job printing house with a view to securing as much as possible of the work to be done hereafter by Democratic organizations, county, State, and national. Mr. Harper also said that if the business can be made successful the company probably will start a weekly Democratic paper in the near future. As the business grows, he thought that the paper might be changed to a daily.

It was said that Mr. Thornton's interests lie more in the direction of a paper than any other part of the enterprise. He is the leader of a faction in the Town of Lake and part of Hyde Park. Long before leaving the City Hall he was out of touch with the administration people, and it has been said repeatedly that when the time came he would open a fight against them in his section of the city.

Mr. Thornton said: "I am the attorney for the company. It expects to do a general printing business. I am not prepared to say that the company will publish a paper."

READS HIM OUT OF THE PARTY.

Indianapolis Sentinel Declares Dr. Van Vorhis Will Not Represent Indiana Democrats at the Auditorium.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 17.—[Special.]—The Sentinel, the organ of the Indiana Democracy, which swallowed Bryan and all in the last campaign, this morning editorially read out of the party Flavius J. Van Vorhis, who is billed to represent the Indiana Democracy at the 16 to 1 mass-meeting at the Chicago Auditorium Thursday night. It says:

"Dr. Van Vorhis, who is announced to represent the Indiana Democracy on this occasion, was but yesterday secretary of the Indiana Protective Tariff league, and in the last city campaign fought the Democratic ticket, and made a series of defamatory and scurrilous attacks on the Democratic nominee for Mayor. He is more than welcome to support the Democratic ticket when it pleases him to do so. But he has no credentials whatever to speak for the Democratic party of Indiana, and the people who will hear him next Thursday at the Auditorium should understand this. Most of the speakers announced for that occasion have just as little title as he to speak for Democracy. They are not Democrats, and have no sympathy with, or even comprehension of, Democratic principles."

Dr. Van Vorhis refused to discuss the article today, further than to say: "You can always find me by the principles. I am in full accord with the Chicago platform as it now stands, and especially on the money question. I do not believe platforms can be altered without sacrificing great principles."

BOUTELL GROOMING FOR RACE.

Canvassing the Situation in the State as to the Sentiment for Governor.

Congressman Henry S. Boutell has gone through the State launching his candidacy for Governor. It developed yesterday that he has been canvassing the situation in Henry, Bureau, and Stark Counties, everywhere meeting prominent Republicans and presumably getting from them an expression as to sentiment among the voters. Mr. Boutell landed at Kewanee last night, and was in conference with some of the party leaders. He is accompanied by E. D. Currier of the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Soon after the municipal election last spring Samuel B. Raymond put Mr. Boutell in the race as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. The North Side Republicans have been pushing him to the front since then in a quiet way, claiming that if the nominee comes from Chicago no stronger man could be named.

One of the Congressman's friends stated that he was out in the State to get acquainted with the people and ascertain their feelings with reference to candidates.

WILL REPRESENT A. P. GORMAN.

Colonel Baughman Coming to Chicago to Take Democratic National Convention to Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., July 17.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Gorman and the other leading Democrats of Maryland will make a fight to secure for this city the National Democratic convention of 1900. Colonel L. Victor Baughman of Frederick City will represent Maryland at the meeting of the Democratic National committee in Chicago this week as Gorman's proxy. Mr. Gorman is in Massachusetts and not well enough to go to Chicago. This is not the first time Colonel Baughman has acted in this capacity. He took Gorman's place as Maryland's representative at the meeting of the National committee in Chicago in 1896, prior to the nomination of Bryan.

Colonel Baughman says he will advocate conservatism, particularly on the financial question. He will oppose any proposition to abrogate the two-thirds vote in the choice of candidates by the national convention.

Lake County Assessments Larger.

Treasurer Foote of Lake County has increased the total assessments considerably and is still at work. The valuation of Waukegan real estate was increased 30 per cent, or about $500,000. Notices have been sent out to 1,000 people who have no personal property listed, and much is expected from them. At Lake Forest $200,000 more personal property has been found and listed since the books came in.

ARTHUR A. LIBBY DIES.

LIBBY DIES.

GO. BEEF PACKER.
T PASADENA, CAL.

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July 17.—[Special.]—
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TEAMS IN TRIAL RACES.

AMERICAN ATHLETES DO GOOD WORK AT PRACTICE.

Arrangement of Contestants for Next Saturday's Meeting Practically Decided Upon—Quinlan and Dupee Will Start in 100 Yards—Visitors on Paper Should Win by One Event—All Conditions Favorable—Easy Training All Week.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, July 18.—The Yale-Harvard teams were practically selected yesterday, although considerations of climate may necessitate some alterations. The visitors traveled up to London to practice at the Queen's club, the chief object being to select runners in the 100 yards and in the second string for hurdles.

The result of the sprint showed that two Yale men, Quinlan and Dupee, had a decided advantage over the Harvard representatives, and are almost certain to run next Saturday. In the hurdle race Fox will certainly start, but Hallowell and Fincke were so close on last Saturday it is difficult to make a selection. In Saturday's trial, however, Hallowell was handicapped by an accident to his shoe, while yesterday, with everything favorable, he won in splendid style by three yards from the Yale man, thereby asserting a strong claim for selection for next Saturday.

No Official Time Taken.

The time taken in these trials is not reliable, as no tape was used, but apparently Hallowell did :15⅘ seconds, which is good enough to win outright. In the 100 yards the time again was uncertain, but Quinlan approximated :10⅗. In the long jump Harrington of the second string having hurt his leg will probably stand out in favor of Morse, the Harvard jumper, who happened to come over. The probability is that Burke will start in the half mile instead of the quarter, but otherwise no further changes are probable. The visiting team has been singularly fortunate in weather, which remains dry and exceedingly hot, the thermometer for the last three days approaching 80° in the shade.

Wendell Is Confident.

Chairman Wendell of the joint committee said yesterday that the conditions were altogether favorable and that he found the time of the men as good here as in America, and even at the hurdles, which, being run over grass, might show a difference, no change of speed is observable, as was proved by Hallowell's time yesterday. Certain difficulty is experienced by the American teams running with the right hand toward the inside instead of the left, but the results have only been slightly affected. It is not likely the teams will return again to London before Saturday, as the journey from Brighton is nearly an hour and a half each way and is rather tiring. The rest of the week the American team will practice at Brighton, where the good track and splendid air are conducive to success.

Figure to Win by One.

Chairman Wendell is hopeful and considers the American team should win on paper by one event, especially after the fine showing of Fox and Hallowell in the hurdles, which is the most open race, but he admits paper results are often deceptive, and says: "I am determined on one point. The American team even if beaten on the field will yield to none in sportsmanlike behavior." He says there will be no excuse to make, as now the conditions and arrangements are all perfect, and they will have no excuses on Saturday, whether the Americans win or lose. After the American team had finished practice yesterday a few English teams appeared, but only indulged in light practice, and no time was taken.

Hold Up to Work Well.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY THOMAS R. FISHER, SECOND.]

London, July 17.—For the last time the Yale-Harvard team went up to London on early trains today to try the Queen's club grounds. Several of us went shopping, and, after a good luncheon at the club, we had the men go through their work.

The 100-yard men did a trial of 102 yards in 10 2-5 seconds, Quinlan winning, with Dupree a close second. Fincke and Hallowell again ran a trial over the sticks, Hallowell winning by about a yard. Boardman and myself ran a trial quarter, Boardman winning in 50 4-5 seconds.

Hollis Looks Formidable.

We saw Hollins, the Oxford quarter-miler, run today for the first time. He is a formidable looking antagonist, and I have no doubt the quarter will be run in close to forty-nine seconds. All our other men were able to go through their work, none falling off in the least.

The nearer we get to the games the more confident every one seems that we will win. This will probably be our last appearance on the Queen's club track before the games, unless we quarter-milers run up again to try the corners.

EXPLAINS KRUGER'S PROPOSAL

Joseph Chamberlain Says It Will Admit Only Half as Many Outlanders as Milner's.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, July 18.—During question time in the House yesterday Chamberlain was forced to explain several times that Kruger's latest proposals would only admit one-half the number of uitlanders that should be admitted immediately by Milner's scheme and that according to Milner it is uncertain whether the uitlanders would gain a single new seat in the Raad. Then Michael Davitt sarcastically inquired how soon half the people of India would be admitted to franchise, but no answer was given.

Batteries Start as Relief.

Secretary Wyndham told the House the new batteries of artillery were ordered to the Cape as reliefs and not as reinforcements, but that circumstances might compel the homecoming batteries to stay, in which case the new batteries would then become reinforcements. In other words, the whole force at the Cape may be almost doubled in ordinary routine by the simple process of delaying the departure of the homecoming regiments.

Raads Hold Secret Sessions.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Pretoria, July 17.—The First and Second Raads sat in secret session today. It is believed that the Volksraad will accept a seven years' franchise, with retroactive force, and agree to other conditions and concessions in order to terminate the unsettled state of public affairs in the Transvaal.

Rumor of More Troops for Africa.

London, July 18.—The Daily Graphic this morning publishes a rumor that a battalion of the Scots Guards and a battalion of the Grenadiers have been ordered to the Cape.

HITCH IN THE PEACE WORK.

Report on First Four Sections of Muravieff Circular Will Have to Be Recast.

The Hague, July 17.—The first committee of the international conference met this morning to discuss M. Van Karnebeck's report on the first four points of M. Muravieff's circular.

Such differences of opinion developed that it was ultimately decided that the report must be recast.

It appears now that the first committee rejected the recommendation of the subcommittee that a clause should be appended to the declaration of St. Petersburg of 1868 prohibiting the firing of explosives from balloons and the use of asphyxiating bombs and explosive bullets.

Many delegates seemingly had left the room, not knowing the question at issue.

Work of Third Committee.

The third committee, or arbitration commission, held a plenary meeting, discussing international commissions of inquiry and adopting with certain amendments article 66, respecting the expenses of the tribunal.

The section of article 54 providing for the revision of arbitral awards, which the Americans had succeeded in adding to the original project, was the subject of a long debate on the motion of M. de Martens of the Russian delegation to eliminate the amendment.

Messrs. Holls and Low of the American delegation made long speeches in defense of the revision.

Mr. Holls Takes Firm Stand.

Mr. Holls, whose remarks were rapidly translated into French by M. Destournelles, declared that the Americans would be unable to agree to the arbitration scheme if revision were stricken out, unless they received further instructions from Washington. This announcement created a sensation.

SAYS POPE WILL LIVE LONG.

Dr. Lapponi Declares He Has the Fiber of a Man Destined to Be a Centenarian.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, July 17.—Dr. Lapponi's brochure concerning the recent illness of the Pope concludes with the statement that his Holiness' physique, although seemingly feeble and delicate, is in reality exceptionally healthy and strong.

"The Pope has all the fiber," he says, "of a man destined to be a centenarian."

Pope Leo has ordered the Irish hierarchy to hold a national synod at Armagh in jubilee year, 1900.

Will Officiate at Century Opening.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, July 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Pope is resolved to conduct personally the religious ceremonies opening the century. He will inaugurate them with the holding of a consistory, at which the Archbishop of Santiago de Chile will be given a Cardinal's hat, and other important changes will be made among the South American prelates."

DINNER TO CELEBRATE VICTORY

Anniversary of Surrender of Santiago Observed by Those Who Were in the Fights.

Havana, July 17.—The anniversary of the surrender of Santiago de Cuba is being observed here today. On several ships and over the American club and other buildings flags of the United States are flying.

Tonight a banquet will be given to army officers who participated in the Santiago campaign between June 15 and July 17, to officers of the navy who were on the Santiago blockade, and to correspondents who were in Cuba during the war.

Thirty-six guests will be present, including Generals Chaffee, Ludlow, and Humphreys. There will also be a dinner at Matanzas.

SOLDIERS DEAD IN CUBA.

War Department Receives Report from General Brooke of Victims of Yellow Fever.

The War department yesterday received a report of the following deaths from General Brooke at Havana:

JOHNSON, FRANK L., Company M, Fifth Infantry; at Santiago; supposed yellow fever.
TRACY, M. J., veterinary, Eighth Cavalry; at Puerto Principe; of yellow fever.

Heavy Hailstorm in Germany.

Berlin, July 17.—A heavy thunderstorm prevailed throughout the country this evening. The storm was accompanied by a fall of hailstones, some of which were as large as walnuts. Immense damage was done. Five persons were injured by lightning near Berlin and one was killed.

Bishop of Limerick Dead.

Limerick, July 17.—The Rt.-Rev. Charles Graves, D. D., D. C. L., Bishop of Limerick and ex-President of the Royal Irish Academy, died today, aged 87 years.

News from Foreign Lands.

SIMLA.—Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, will start on a tour of central India on Oct. 20. Lady Curzon will accompany him.

LONDON.—Advices from Punta Arenas say that the steamer Matteawan, Captain Conner, from New York, May 23, via Norfolk for San Francisco, arrived there on the 8th inst., after having been aground on Satellite Patch and in the Narrows on the 2d.

LONDON.—Advices have been received here that the Norwegian bark Ringborne, Captain Noordland, from Rio Janeiro for Sapelo, arrived off Pernambuco on July 1 with yellow fever on board. The Captain, second mate, and carpenter died of the fever on June 16.

CASUALTIES OF FILIPINO WAR.

General Otis Cables from the Philippines a List of Additional Deaths.

The War department, at Washington, has received the following additional deaths from General Otis:

DUVAL, FRANK A., Company F, First Colorado; from wounds in action; June 28, on the Relief, at Nagasaki.
HIGGINS, JAMES J., corporal, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry; dysentery; July 8.
HODGE, WILLIAM, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry; hemiplegia; July 13.
MOHLIN, LUDWIG P., Company B, Twelfth Infantry; dysentery; July 13.
NOLTE, AUGUST, Company A, Fourth Infantry; typhoid fever; July 7.
QUINLAN, JOHN, sergeant, Eighteenth Infantry band; nephritis; July 7.
REISIG, HARRY J., Company M, First Colorado; dysentery; July 14.
SULLIVAN, MICHAEL, Company M, Ninth Infantry; accidentally drowned; June 24.
WARRINGTON, GEORGE W., Company I, First Colorado; dysentery; July 8.
WEIDOFF, ERNEST, Company I, Third Infantry; dysentery; July 8.
WILSON, GEORGE J., Company E, Sixteenth Infantry; accidentally drowned; July 4.

NEW ARMY OFFICERS ASSIGNED

Ordered to Take Their Places with the Volunteers at the Various Camps.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Officers recently appointed to the new volunteer regiments have been assigned as follows:

Major Clyde D. V. Hunt, Twenty-seventh Infantry, at Camp Meade.
Captain William H. Gillenwater, Thirty-first Infantry, at Fort Thomas.
Captain Guy V. Henry, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks.
First Lieutenant Walter F. Corbett, Thirtieth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan.
First Lieutenant Wilson B. Strong, Thirty-third Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston.
First Lieutenant James H. Blount Jr., Twenty-ninth Infantry, at Fort McPherson.

INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN, $5.00,
Via Pennsylvania Lines, Account Epworth League National Convention.
Tickets available July 19, 20, and 21; good returning until July 24, 1899. Extension of limit until Aug. 20 can be secured.
Ticket offices, No. 248 Clark street, and Union Station, corner Canal and Adams streets.

MAY BE OTIS' UNDOING.

CAPITAL SURPRISED BY THE PROTEST FROM MANILA.

Belief That the Rigid Censorship Established by the General in Command Is the Outgrowth of His Military Mistakes—Cabinet Meeting to Consider the Matter Today—Otis May Be Recalled and General Merritt Sent to the Philippines.

(Continued from first page.)

eral. President Lincoln kindly but firmly replied that he could not interfere, and he did not.

"The opinion prevailing at the War department is that these correspondents will be forced to leave Manila and that the press associations and papers they represent will be informed that other men can be sent.

"General Sherman at one time demanded of the War department that the person of a correspondent be delivered to him that he might be shot for criticising his campaign. But General Otis is regarded as the ablest lawyer in the army, a man of judicial temperament, who can be trusted to deal as leniently as possible with the correspondents who have undertaken to tell the American people about his mistakes."

STATEMENT BY GEN. CORBIN.

Declares That All Reports from General Otis Have Been Made Public.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Regarding the statements that cable dispatches received in Washington and other news regarding the war had been censored contrary to the usual custom, Adjutant General Corbin today said:

"A word of explanation is perhaps due the country, no less than the department. The enormous amount of work the office has been called upon to perform has taxed to the limit the endurance of the clerks. Complaints were made by several of the assistants and clerks that our clerks were being annoyed and their time taken from legitimate work by direct application for information from people in no way connected with the office or the public service.

"As a matter of protection of the public interests and good administration the order of June 22 was issued. The censure of the so-called censored press is without just cause, and evidently made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from General Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office. Every fair-minded representative of the press will bear witness to this statement.

"What would the manager of any one of the complaining papers say if information concerning the business of the paper was inquired for of the printers rather than at the business office of the paper? This is a case exactly in point.

"The standing instructions of the President and Secretary of War are that the public shall be given all information we receive. This has been done, and will continue to be done. Of course, plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all facts of events transpired have been given in fullness."

MERRITT AND MILES AGREED.

Recommendations as to the Strength of the Philippine Army Made Public.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—This statement was prepared at army headquarters today and given out for publication:

There has been some discussion in the press recently relating to an alleged difference of opinion regarding the number of troops to be sent to the Philippine Islands in the first instance.

Immediately upon receiving the news, through press dispatches, of Dewey's victory at Manila, General Miles recommended the dispatch of a military force to the Philippine Islands. The following is his letter:

Headquarters of Army, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1898.—The Honorable the Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to recommend that General Thomas M. Anderson be sent to occupy the Philippine Islands, in command of the following troops:

Two battalions Fourteenth Infantry, two troops Fourth Cavalry, one regiment of infantry, California Volunteers; two batteries heavy artillery, California Volunteers; one regiment of infantry, Oregon Volunteers; one regiment of infantry, Washington Volunteers; the troops to go with all the necessary appliances, supplies, and equipment. Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding, U. S. Army.

The force above designated was, approximately, 5,000 men; and the recommendation was approved by the President, as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., May 4, 1898.—The troops designated by General Miles, if approved by the Secretary of War, should be assembled at San Francisco, for such service as may be ordered hereafter. W. McK.

Estimate by Dewey.

Up to this time no communication had been received from Admiral Dewey, his first dispatch, dated May 1, not reaching Washington until May 7. Later the following dispatch was received from him:

Hongkong, May 15, 1898 (Cavite, May 13).—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: . . . I am maintaining strict blockade of Manila by sea, and believe rebels are hemming in by land, although they are inactive and making no demonstrations. Great scarcity of provisions in the city. I believe the Spanish Governor General will be obliged to surrender soon. I can take Manila at any moment. To retain possession and thus control Philippine Islands would require, in my best judgment, well-equipped force of 5,000 men, although United States troops sent by Peking will be useful to relieve the Olympia of guarding Cavite.

United States troops should make provision for extremely hot, moist climate. Spanish force is estimated 10,000 men. The rebels are reported 30,000 men. . . . DEWEY.

Miles Favors Increase.

On May 16, 1898, after seeing the above dispatch from Admiral Dewey, General Miles made the following recommendation:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1898.—The Honorable, the Secretary of War—Sir: I have the honor to submit the following: In order to make the United States force as strong and effective as possible, with a view to its maintaining our possession and our flag on the Philippine Islands, and at the same time relieve our navy as speedily as possible, I suggest that the command sent there consist of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth United States Infantry, two squadrons of the Fourth Cavalry, one battery of heavy artillery from the Seventh, and two batteries of light artillery from the Seventh, and in addition 12,975 volunteers from California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Minnesota, already designated.

I also recommend that two twelve-inch guns, two ten-inch guns, with disappearing carriages, and eight mortars, to be dismounted, also two eight-inch guns now at Benicia Barracks—all to be placed on board ships at San Francisco and sent to Manila, there to be mounted as speedily as possible for the defense of that harbor, and used together with any rapid-fire guns that can be spared from the fleet now at that place.

When this is accomplished the fleet can be released for more important service. The guns and mortars referred to should be replaced as soon as possible by others sent to San Francisco from the gun foundries and arsenals on the Atlantic coast. Very respectfully yours,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General Commanding.

The troops designated in the above communication numbered 15,425 men, which was over 10,000 more than Admiral Dewey had asked for; but notwithstanding this it was General Miles' opinion that, in view of the Admiral's statement that the Spanish force was estimated at 10,000 men, it would be advisable for us to have a preponderating force.

As Viewed by Merritt.

In the meantime, General Merritt had been selected to command the expedition for the Philippines, and in a letter to the President dated May 13, 1898, he submitted an estimate of troops necessary to constitute such an expedition, comprising 14,400 men, of which number 6,000 were regulars. On May 15 he supplemented this by an estimate for a siege battery and a small ordnance detachment.

General Miles had not seen General Merritt's estimate when he wrote the letter of May 16, given above. This letter was referred to General Merritt for remark and was received back with the following indorsement:

Headquarters, Department of the East—Governor's Island, May 17, 1898—Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General of the Army: I consider the composition of the force outlined by the Major General commanding the army as unsuited to the ends to be accomplished, and insufficient in efficiency for the expedition to the Philippines.

Two regiments of regular infantry, two-thirds of a regiment of regular cavalry, and two light batteries is a small proportion of the forty-two regular regiments in the army when the work to be done consists of conquering a territory 7,000 miles from our base, defended by a regularly trained and acclimated army of from 10,000 to 25,000 men, and inhabited by 14,000,000 of people, the majority of whom will regard us with the intense hatred born of race and religion.

Besides, if I am not greatly mistaken, the suggested command is only on paper, as the Fourteenth Infantry is only partially available. The letters of May 13 and 15 give the composition and minimum strength of the regular force I deem necessary. W. MERRITT,
Major General, commanding.

Referred to General Miles.

It was then referred to General Miles for further remark, and was indorsed by him as follows:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1898.—Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War: The reference to the Spanish troops is believed to be much exaggerated. No reports have been received thus far that there is anything like the number indicated in the above indorsement, while the population of that territory is probably nearer one-half the number stated.

The number of troops already ordered to the Philippine Islands is three times as many as Admiral Dewey called for. The force ordered at this time is not expected to carry on a war to conquer an extensive territory, and the chief object of the within letter was to suggest a means of quickly establishing a strong garrison to command the harbor of Manila and to relieve the United States fleet under Admiral Dewey with the least possible delay. This, in my judgment, is of preëminent importance.

The troops mentioned in the within letter as available to send to that department number 15,425. The Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, ordered today, will be approximately 1,000 more. These troops, in my judgment, are all that it would be advisable to send to the Philippine Islands at this time.

If it be deemed advisable to send additional regiments they can be sent from New Orleans or Tampa, but the force now ordered to be sent is, as already indicated, 10,000 more than will be required for the purpose.

It is, however, in my judgment, of the highest importance that orders should be sent to place the six 8-inch rifled guns and eight 12-inch mortars, with at least fifty rounds of ammunition per gun and mortar, on vessels at San Francisco, and possibly Puget Sound, with the least possible delay, and sent to the harbor of Manila and mounted as speedily as possible. It may be advisable to send additional guns.

These orders should be sent by telegraph, and the engineer and ordnance departments should be directed to expedite the work by every possible means. NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, commanding.

It thus appears that there was no controversy regarding the number of troops to be sent, General Miles, in fact, having designated more than General Merritt called for, but only a difference of opinion as to the composition of the force, General Merritt desiring to have more regulars than were designated by General Miles.

Certain newspapers have attempeted to show General Miles did not want more than 6,000 troops to be sent to the Philippines under General Merritt, but the above official correspondence shows this not to be the fact.

TOLD BY OLD CABLEGRAMS.

Methods of General Otis Criticised in Unpublished Newspaper Dispatches Filed Last March.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The New York Journal publishes the following matter, which was sent by its correspondent in the Philippines, James Creelman, as long ago as last March. The matter was sent from Hongkong because it was not permitted to be sent from Manila. It was not published at the time:

Hongkong, March 17, 1899.—Saw Dewey, flagship. He is one man whose mind seems grasp this situation. Words cannot express his impatience over Otis' lack of initiative. Navy captured Cavite, Iloilo, Cebu, without worrying Washington for orders. Otis, with immense army been conducting defensive war in face half organized insurgents, who run when Americans advance. Admiral expressed satisfaction arrival Lawton.

"I am favor going ahead right now," he said, "taking everything in sight. We have forces enough to end war if we go right in and fight. I will not take any more Philippine ports till army ready hold them. It only means tying up ships needed for patrol. Boston, Petrel now tied up Iloilo, Cebu.

"My policy have fleet cruise about islands, cutting off insurgents. I would send small gunboats up navigable rivers and divide enemy's forces. My opinion hostilities can be confined and carried on almost exclusively by Tagalos. We ought be able crush their opposition quickly.

"Don't anticipate difficulties in occupying Southern islands. Impossible say now whether army or navy will deal with them, though if I had my way the navy would.

"Spain had to maintain expensive squadron here because she always had screws on people. It was continued military occupation, but that is not our style of government." CREELMAN.

The following private dispatch shows the difficulties that the correspondents encountered:

Hongkong, March 1.—To Journal, New York: Censorship absolutely incredible. Practically impossible cable news. Otis himself suppresses everything except bare routine. Worse than Weyler's censorship. Dewey hates Otis, who is old woman. Jealous of everybody. Wants cut Lawton's throat. Otis is honest, but has mind of bank clerk. Will not allow interviews with Dewey to be cabled. Lawton saw Dewey. Think Dewey cabled McKinley advising put Lawton command forces in field. That is situation. CREELMAN.

On the same steamer that took the above to Hongkong Mr. Creelman sent this dispatch:

Hongkong, March 17.—Movement Wheaton's flying brigade Monday grossly exaggerated. Censor refused allow correspondents cable truth that insurgents ran away; insisted dispatches represent serious battle, with enemy resisting furiously, and allowed compatriot writers represent insurgent loss enormous. CREELMAN.

CENSURE FOR THE WAR BUREAU

New York Paper Declares That the Truth Must Be Known About the Philippines.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The Herald will say editorially in the morning:

Are the American people fools or ignoramuses that the administration should treat them as the benighted masses of some Asiatic realm are treated by the reigning despot—suppressing the truth about the war in the Philippines and sending forth garbled and false statements for publication? This persistent suppression of the truth and misrepresentation of facts has been going on for many months. It takes a long time for American newspapers to reach Manila, but when the correspondents saw the misleading character of the official dispatches made public in Washington they made formal protest to General Otis and demanded permission to transmit the truth to the American people.

The question arises, were the optimistic dispatches made public in Washington as coming from Otis really received from him as issued or were they excised and altered before being given to the public? Has Otis deceived Secretary Alger by persistently cabling him that the situation was well in hand, that the rebel forces were disintegrating, and that 30,000 men would suffice to quell the insurrection? Or has Otis cabled truth to Secretary Alger and has the latter suppressed it and given out the ultra-optimistic statements, with General Otis' name attached?

Whether the Secretary of War is being fooled by his subordinate in the field or is himself trying to fool the American people, it is equally evident that he—whether fool or befoolING—is not the man for the vitally important place he holds. The utter lack of provision in the way of clothing and blankets for the troops now arriving from the Philippines and exposed to the pneumonia-breeding sea fogs at San Francisco in their tropical uniforms is but one of the thousand evidences of incompetency in the department. The vital need of the hour is a War Minister who is a soldier and a patriot, who will rescue the War department from the decadence into which it has sunk under Secretary Alger.

We want a man who will turn the Filipino fiasco into a campaign of action and success, that will enlist the confidence of the American people, and command the respect of Europe. Such a man is Governor Roosevelt. It is not a question of what Mr. McKinley would like or Mr. Roosevelt prefer; it's a question of what the country needs and the situation demands. It's a matter of public duty and patriotism.

This is no time for hesitancy, Mr. McKinley. It is the hour for decision, for patriotism, for action.

LONDON PAPERS CENSURE OTIS.

Say That the General May as Well Submit to Publication of the Truth.

London, July 18.—Most of the morning papers comment upon the joint statement of the American correspondents in Manila regarding the censorship there.

The Times says: "General Otis cannot conceal nor explain away the great fact that he fails to bring the war to an end. He might just as well cease playing the ostrich and allow the correspondents to tell the public what they see."

The Daily News says: 'The moral of it is that the correspondent will turn when you tread too hard upon him, and that his determination to let the cat out of the bag may still prove a blessing to modern States."

ANDERSON SAYS IT IS TRUE.

Commander of Department of the Lakes Confirms the Story of His Clash with General Otis.

General Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the Department of the Lakes, was reluctant yesterday to discuss the statement of a former Manila correspondent that General Otis had refused to act when General Anderson reported to him, before the first insurgent attack on the troops, that Aguinaldo was throwing up strong earthworks in sight of the American lines. The correspondent stated that General Otis replied: "We will do nothing unless the Filipinos commit some act of war.' General Anderson's reported answer was: "The moment a man puts a spade in the ground with hostile intent that is an act of war."

"Aside from what my report may show," said General Anderson, "I have no criticism to make of General Otis' acts as Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines. The statement quoted is a true statement of matters now on record in the War department, but I never gave it out.

"That General Otis never had been to the front in the Philippines is true, but then neither I nor any other subordinate officer had any means of knowing what instructions he had from Washington on that point. About the only complaint heard against him while I was in the Islands was that he personally tried to do too much, leaving hardly anything for his subordinates to do.

"His censorship of the press was a little too strict at times, perhaps, but I never before heard it said that he arrogated to himself the privilege of making all the heroes of the Philippine war, nor that he eliminated praise of Funston or other active campaigners from the dispatches. It is not exactly a question of what Mr. McKinley would like or Mr. Roosevelt prefer; it's a question of what the country needs and the situation demands. It's a matter of public duty and patriotism.

This is no time for hesitancy, Mr. McKinley. It is the hour for decision, for patriotism, for action.

COLD ATTACKS OREGON MEN.

Troops Just Returned from the Tropics Are Without Overcoats at San Francisco.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—President McKinley received a telegram from San Francisco today saying that the Oregon troops, just from Manila, were without overcoats and were in danger of pneumonia, and that there were plenty of overcoats in the quartermaster's department. President McKinley directed that such clothing as was necessary for comfort be issued. It is stated at the War department that as each man is allowed $100 annually for clothing the Oregon men can draw upon this credit if they want overcoats, but the money will be taken out of their pay when they are mustered out.

Thinks Silver Is Sidetracked.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 17.—General A. J. Warner, President of the Bimetallic league, who arrived in this city today, does not believe that the silver question will be the leading one in 1900. He says that if the Philippine war is not ended by that time the strife on the islands will be one of the leading issues of the campaign.

JAPAN IN FRONT RANK.

LITTLE ISLAND NATION MAKES ITS BOW AS CIVILIZED POWER.

In Thirty Years It Has Moved from Obscurity to Its Present Prominence—Fear That Its Resources Promise Little for the Future Seems Groundless — Esterhazy Dislikes Bathing — Discussion in British House Over Transvaal Question.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 17.—Japan made its bow today as one of the civilized powers of the globe. In thirty years the little nation has jumped from obscurity into full view of the eyes of the world. Foreign residents there have expressed a fear of the results of such a consummation, but as evidence that there is no ground for this it is stated that out of 106 cases tried at Yokohama courts last year 36 were decided in favor of foreign plaintiffs, 20 in favor of Japanese defendants, 34 settled out of court, and the rest compromised. Doubt is expressed as to whether Japan will afford as favorable a field for foreign enterprise in the future as in the past, but it is considered improbable that a country able to develop its resources without help, as the Japanese have succeeded in doing, will fail to develop further.

So far as the carrying trade is concerned, in the last twenty years it has trebled, while the foreigners engaged in it have increased only 6 per cent.

There is evidently room for capital, however, as the banks pay 7 per cent on current account.

London Comment on Esterhazy.

The London press gives much space to Esterhazy's moral maxims to his cousins. The Major's London host says the most deeply rooted objection he had to the Major was the latter's hatred of taking a bath. He had one bath hot and one cold at his disposal, but balked for a fortnight.

Grow Humorous Over the Transvaal.

Some members of Parliament are growing humorous over the Transvaal difficulty. Sir W. Lawson asked the Under Secretary of War if the three batteries of artillery ordered to the Cape were going as reserves or reinforcements. Mr. Wyndham said they went as reserves unless they were otherwise required.

Mr. Lambert asked Mr. Chamberlain what number of outlanders would receive the franchise within a reasonable time. Mr. Chamberlain said a reasonable time was vague, but he understood that only half as many would under Kruger's scheme as under Milner's.

Michael Davitt asked how soon half the people of India would be admitted to franchise, and Swift McNeil shouted "Hear, hear," and there was laughter but no answer.

Boers Meanwhile Are Busy.

In the meanwhile the Boers are making dynamite mortars at Johannesburg, and it is estimated the fighting force of the Transvaal Boers is 22,000, and in the Orange Free States 15,000. There are certainly 80,000 outlanders in the Transvaal capable of bearing arms, as they were there at the time of the Jameson raid. The Boers are not in a better humor to find the British Zambaansland territory, between Switzerland and the sea, Transvaal's only possible outlet. Still, matters wear a more peaceful aspect.

Great Sale of Teas.

Fourteen thousand cases of Java and Assam teas were offered for sale today. The prices were low, though an extra pound was allowed buyers.

Americans Meet the Queen.

The Westminster Gazette says: "Quite a unexpected but none the less pleasing incident marked the close of the brilliant ceremony at the Home Park at Windsor on Saturday, when the Queen presented a stand of new colors to the Scots Guards, whose Colonel is the Duke of Connaught.

"Among the favored few who watched the solemn and impressive scene from the presentation ground were two American army officers, dressed in their quaint gray uniforms and gendarme hats. They were members of the Seventh New York State Regiment, and appeared particularly struck at the way the British troops marched by in review.

"When her Majesty made a sign to them to approach the royal carriage the Americans showed their appreciation by their beaming faces and reverential bows made to the Queen on presentation. Nor did the two visitors withdraw until the sovereign had graciously addressed them and inquired their opinion of the military spectacle."

Unknown Dog Bit Kipling.

Neither the name nor breed of the dog that bit Kipling is known, and much surprise is expressed that a man who has written so much of the inner life of the animal kingdom should come out second best in the altercation. He has discarded the sling, but still wears a bandage on his hand.

PROTEST FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

Surgeon Says That Men Are Taken from the Hospitals to Face the Filipinos.

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 17.—[Special.]—Senator Pettigrew today received from Major and Surgeon R. C. Warne of the First South Dakota Regiment a statement that he has asked Adjutant General Corbin that he be ordered to the United States for the purpose of resigning his commission, and asking that the influence of the Senator be exercised to have the request granted. He continues:

"Our regiment is practically busted. The men want to go home. For three months we have had hard field service and are physically worn out. We have only about 400 able for duty, as there are over 400 sick in quarters and in hospitals.

"For the last two months neither of our surgeons has been allowed to go to town to look after our own. A week ago our men sick in quarters in Manila were examined by a regular surgeon, and over 150 were ordered to the front. Of these three fainted in the streets of Manila, and eighty-odd of them were unable to walk from the end of the railroad to this point, and were carted here on bull carts."

MORE LANDSMEN FOR THE NAVY

Lieutenant Commander Wells Will Enlist 250—Major Tucker's Local Paymastership Made Permanent.

Lieutenant Commander Wells, in charge of the naval recruiting station in Chicago, has received instructions to enlist 250 more landsmen. This is the largest requisition received since the local office was opened a year ago. The work of enlisting was begun at noon. It is the intention to take 100 men from Chicago, and the remainder from Cleveland and Buffalo. The recruits will be taken to the receiving ship Vermont in the New York navy yard for a preliminary course of training.

Major William F. Tucker, who has been Acting Paymaster of the Department of the Lakes since January, has been given a permanent appointment to the position with headquarters in Chicago. Official notice of the War department's decision came from Washington yesterday. Major Tucker came to Chicago from Atlanta last October, and was placed temporarily in charge of the Paymaster's office when Colonel Asa Carey was ordered to Washington to become Paymaster General of the United States army.

Prison Officials Reappointed.

Joliet, Ill., July 17.—[Special.]—Captain M. H. Lake, deputy warden, and Captain L. P. Hall, assistant deputy warden of the penitentiary, have been reappointed by the new warden, E. J. Murphy.

CAPTAIN LINN, INDIANA'S "FIGHTING EDITOR."

BROOKLYN TAKES THREE.

WINS THE ENTIRE SERIES FROM THE CHICAGO CLUB.

Final Game Weakly Played by Burns' Men, Who Give Garvin Only Fair Support and Fail to Bat at the Right Time—Play the Giants Today—Philadelphia Defeats Cincinnati in an Eleven-Inning Game—Shortstop Cross Has Fourteen Putouts.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	53	24	.688	Cincinnati	36	38	.486
Philadel'a	47	27	.635	Pittsburg	35	40	.467
Boston	48	28	.632	New York	33	42	.440
Chicago	43	30	.589	Louisville	30	44	.405
Baltimore	43	31	.581	Washing'n	25	48	.329
St. Louis	44	32	.579	Cleveland	13	62	.171

Yesterday's Results.

Brooklyn 7; Chicago, 4.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 2.
Baltimore, 21; Cleveland, 6.
Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

Games Today.

Chicago at New York.
Cincinnati at Baltimore.
Louisville at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.

THIRD DEFEAT IN BROOKLYN.

Chicago Unable to Get a Game on the Trolley Dodgers' Home Grounds.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn baseball team refused today to go out on strikes, as their brethren on the trolley lines did, and in consequence they whipped the Broncho Busters for the third time.

It was a game of giveaway from start to finish. Chicago, by wild playing, gave Brooklyn seven tallies, and Tom Daly presented his old partners with four. Timely hitting enabled the Trolley Dodgers, who had no dodging to do today, to take advantage of the Cowboys' mistakes, while when Chicago had chances hits were as scarce as oysters in restaurant soup.

Garvin pitched in streaks, but in the third inning, when Brooklyn started with a rush, he seemed to weaken, and, as luck deserted him and errors followed, the artful dodgers piled up a quintet of tallies before the panic was over, and errors gave them two more before the struggle ended. Swartwood punished Garvin severely on balls and strikes, but Chicago did not deserve to win, for Burns' men played extremely bad ball, could not hit when a single hit would have made the chances of victory bright, and generally slopped through the game, played without spirit, and seemingly without hope. Casey performed prodigies at third, but otherwise the game was dull and without feature.

Burns' men made a good start, and in the second inning jumped ahead. McCormick singled, Demont faced a liner down the third-base line, and reached second by a dash that caught Kelley napping. Donahue drove a vicious liner between Daly's legs, and two runners tallied. Garvin singled, and Donahue stole third, but both were left, as neither Ryan nor Green could help the cause along.

The crippled condition of the Cowboys manifested itself in the third. McGuire opened with a line drive which would have been easy for Lange, but Mertes only managed to touch the ball with one hand, and McGuire reached second. Hughes followed with a high bounder, which Garvin managed to slap out of McCormick's reach, and then Garvin, with the assistance of Swartwood, permitted Jones to walk, and, with the bases full, Keeler doubled. Kelley followed with a hit that hurdled over Wolverton, and, while the panic was still high, stole second, took third on Donahue's wild throw, and scored on Anderson's hit.

Casey inaugurated the Bridegrooms' fourth with a safe bunt, and stole after McGuire flied to McCormick. Wolverton erred grievously on Hughes' nasty bounder, and let Casey reach third, whence he scored on Jones' fly to Mertes.

Ryan tripled in the fifth, with one out, but was left, and the seventh commenced with Chicago still lagging hopelessly in the rear. Then, after Casey had robbed Demont of a hit by an accidental stop, and Donahue had perished, Garvin was saved by Daly, who dropped his fly after a hard run. Dahlen fumbled Ryan's hard bounder and Kelley played Green's drive with one hand, and two Cowboys came home.

After the cheering epoch, Chicago immediately apologized, and gave Brooklyn a tally as a peace offering. McCormick started the presentation by fumbling Keeler's easy bounder. Kelley singled and stole. Daly hit hard to Demont, who threw home, and Donahue, by a clever scoop, touched Keeler at the plate. Anderson poked up a fly to Demont. Dahlen hit straight at Wolverton, who sat down, stopped the ball, but let all the runners land on bases by throwing to Demont. Casey went out, then, and ended the scoring.

Chicago lammed the ball around in nice style through the eighth and ninth, but could not drive it through the chinks of the infield, and the victory remained with Brooklyn. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	BB	HE	LB
Ryan, lf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Green, rf	4	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lange, 1b	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wolverton, ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Mertes, cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCorm'k, 2b	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Demont, ss	4	0	1	1	3	5	1	0	0	0	0
Donahue, c	4	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Garvin, p	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Chance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	6	10	34	12	5	1	1	1	6

*Chance batted for Garvin.

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SH	BB	HE	LB
Jones, cf	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	5	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	4	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daly, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson, 1b	4	0	1	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Casey, 2b	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
McGuire, c	4	1	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	7	9	12	27	10	1	0	0	0	0

Chicago	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Hits	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—7
Hits	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	—9

Place and date—Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17. Attendance—2,200. Two base hits—McGuire, Keeler, Hughes. Three base hits—Ryan, Green. Struck out—Ryan, Wolverton, Demont, Donahue, Garvin, Daly (2). Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt. Time of game—1:55.

Notes of the Game.

The Cowboys will play in New York today, and Griffith will pitch.

President Hart is in New York, but is on bicycle trust business and is not paying attention to baseball. He poo-hoos the idea of a rival league.

The players had a hard time in reaching the grounds this afternoon. Most of the trolley lines were tied up, and the men were forced to take carriages from the bridge to the park. Griffith, who has been staying down at Sheepshead Bay, attempted to reach the grounds, but strikers stoned the car he was on and forced it to return to the barns.

Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 17.—The Phillies defeated Cincinnati today in an exciting eleven-inning game. The Reds made their two runs in the fifth on three singles and a thrown ball, which got away from McFarland at the plate. The Phillies tied the score in the ninth on Thomas' single, Delehanty hit by pitcher, an out, and Flick's long fly. In the eleventh Thomas doubled and Delehanty sent him home with a terrific hit to the clubhouse in center field. Fourteen put outs by Shortstop Cross were noteworthy. Attendance, 2,180. Score:

Cincinnati	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'd'lphia	R	B	P	A	E
Stenzel, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Douglass, lb	0	0	1	0	1
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	4	0	Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Miller, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Delch'ty, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	0	11	0	Cross, ss	0	0	2	14	0
Dolan, c	0	0	0	3	0	Selbach, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Seymour, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Dolan, c	0	0	0	3	0
Crawford, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	Lauder, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
McFarland, p	0	0	0	1	0	McFarland, cf	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	2	3	3	21	0	Donahue, p	0	0	0	2	0
						Totals	1	2	5	33	1

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Stolen bases—Delehanty, Crone. Two-base hits—Thomas, Dolan. Sacrifice hits—Flick, Douglass. Double plays—Cross-Douglass; Cross-Corcoran-Beckley; Corcoran-Beckley-Dolan. First on balls—Of Phillips, 3; Donahue, 4. Hit by pitcher—Delehanty. Time—2:15. Umpires—Manning and Emslie.

Quit Even at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., July 17.—All around poor work by the Orioles, combined with Hughey's excellent pitching, gave Cleveland the first game at Union Park this afternoon. Hurley's ankle was hurt in a collision at third in the eighth, and he was replaced by Schmidt. Nelson was the easiest kind of a mark for the Orioles in the second game, and the consequence was a one-sided affair. Score:

	R	B	P	A	E
Cleveland	2	5	4	2	0
Baltimore	21	20	1	0	0

Batteries—Hughey and Bemis; Nelson and Robinson. Time—1:30. Umpire—Lynch.

	R	B	P	A	E
Cleveland	6	9	3	1	3
Baltimore	7	8	0	0	0

Batteries—Young and Bemis; Hemming and Robinson. Time—1:30. Umpire—Lynch.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo Plays a Good Game at Minneapolis, but Loses Through Errors—Other Games.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	43	30	.589	St. Paul	36	37	.493
Indianapolis	39	30	.565	Kansas City	34	39	.466
Detroit	37	35	.513	Milwaukee	33	39	.458
Columbus	36	35	.507	Buffalo	30	43	.410

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17.—Friend's pitching and the fast fielding of the Millers prevented the Bisons scoring after the first inning. The visitors played a good game, but their errors were costly. The score:

Min'eapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Knoll, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Nance, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Garry, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Cooney, c	1	0	1	2	0	White, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Anif'ws, 2b	1	2	4	3	0	Dillon, 1b	0	0	15	0	0
Werden, 1b	2	2	8	0	0	Hall, ss	0	2	1	8	2
Smith, ss	1	1	1	2	0	McAll'r, 2b	0	0	2	3	1
Ab'tic'o, 2b	1	2	0	2	0	G'm'r'r, 3b	0	0	1	4	0
Fisher, c	2	0	6	0	0	Diggins, c	0	2	0	0	0
Friend, p	1	1	0	2	0	Amole, p	0	0	0	0	0
						†Hauson	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	11	14	*28	10	0	Totals	1	10	24	15	3

*Greminger out on bunt strikes.
†Hausen batted for Greminger in the ninth.

Minneapolis	0	0	2	3	1	3	1	0	1	—11	
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	

Two base hits—Smith (2), Nance. Three base hits—Davis, Garry, Smith. Double play—Smith-Abbaticchio-Werden. Time of game—1:45. Attendance—1,000. Umpire—Cantillon.

St. Paul, 14; Columbus, 7.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17.—The Saints put Waddell out in six innings, and Crowe could do no better. McGill was hit freely, and retired at the end of the fifth. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
Geler, cf	2	1	1	1	2	Pick'r'g, cf	1	1	2	1	1
Preston, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Genins, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Burke, rf	1	2	0	1	0	Crawf'd, lf	1	2	0	0	1
Lally, lf	2	2	2	0	0	Frank, rf	2	1	2	0	1
Gw'l'n, 2b	1	1	3	3	0	Schmidt, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Isbell, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Br'b'r, 2b	2	3	0	2	0
Shugart, 3b	2	3	3	2	1	Eustace, ss	0	2	0	3	2
Bell, ss	0	0	2	2	0	Buelow, c	0	0	4	2	0
Spies, c	1	1	5	1	1	Waddell, p	0	1	0	1	1
McGill, p	1	2	1	0	0	*Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0
Denzer, p	0	0	0	0	0	Crowe, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	16	27	13	4	Totals	7	14	24	15	7

*Batted for Waddell in the seventh.

St. Paul	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	—14	
Columbus	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	0	0	—7	

Two-base hits—Gleason, Shugart, Herbauer (2). Three-base hits—Ball (2). Time—2:10. Attendance—800. Umpire—Haskell.

Detroit, 7; Milwaukee, 5.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 17.—[Special.]—The Tigers outbatted the Brewers in today's game and, as a result, they won a slow and interesting game. The Brewers' errors were costly. Hart was batted hard throughout the game, while Gaston, though wild, was more effective in keeping the hits scattered. Score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Barrett, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Walker, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	1	4	3	1	Barnes, 2b	1	1	1	3	0
Duggan, rf	2	2	2	0	0	Nicol, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Dillard, 2b	2	2	2	2	0	Hallman, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Slater, 1b	0	3	10	2	0	Gray, 2b	0	1	2	1	0
Roy, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Schoch, ss	2	2	1	4	0
Stallings, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Hoffer, 1b	0	0	17	1	0
Shaw, c	1	2	0	0	0	Speer, c	0	0	2	1	0
Gaston, p	0	1	0	2	0	Hart, p	0	0	0	2	0
						*Starr, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	15	27	13	1	Totals	5	10	27	17	3

*Batted for Hart in the ninth.

Milwaukee	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—5	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—7	

Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Weaver, Ryan. Three-base hit—Barnes. Home run—Gray. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—800.

Indianapolis, 4; Kansas City, 1.

Kansas City, Mo., July 17.—[Special.]—Both Pardee and Scott did good work in the box today and both were well supported in the field. The defeat of the Blues was due to their inability to hit when men were on bases. The score:

Kas. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Indiana'p's.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Hagley, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Gettman, cf	0	1	3	1	0	Hartzell, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Ganze, lb	0	0	8	1	0	Motz, lb	0	0	11	5	0
Rothfuss, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Heyd, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Allen, ss	0	0	2	4	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	2	0	0	Stewart, 2b	0	2	4	6	0
Boyle, c	0	0	5	0	0	Clarke, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Wilson, c	0	0	0	2	0	Kahoe, c	0	1	0	1	3
Pardee, p	0	0	0	1	0	Scott, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	0	1	7	24	11	Total's	1	4	7	27	17

Kansas City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
Indianapolis	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	*0	—4	

Two-base hits—Miller, Hulen. Double play—Gettman-Boyle. Umpire—Brennan. Attendance—800.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Toledo	50	23	.685	Wheeling	39	36	.520
Mansfield	42	29	.591	Youngstown	33	41	.445
Fort Wayne	44	32	.578	Gr. Rapids	33	46	.417
Newcastle	37	32	.536	Dayton	31	46	.402

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. I

Grand Rapids	0	5	3	0	0	1	0	3	—11	14	4
Mansfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—12	19	5

Batteries—Campbell, Wolfe, and Beville; Miller and Belt.

TOLEDO, O.

Toledo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	2
Newcastle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	7	3

Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; Strelt and Barclay.

FINDLAY, O.

Findlay	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	7	2
Fort Wayne	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	11	5

Batteries—Ball and Spoleman; Sample and Bergen.

DAYTON, O.

Dayton	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3	12	5
Wheeling	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	—6	11	1

Batteries—Donahue and Donahue; Wells and Cote.

Greens, 4; Michigan, 0.

South Bend, Ind., July 17.—[Special.]—For the third time this season Michigan City lost to the Greens today by a score of 4 to 0. After the fourth inning the Greens found Smith an easy mark, and but for the support given him the score would have been much larger. Gaffney, for the Greens, was inclined to be wild, and gave six bases on balls. The score:

Greens	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	—4	6	1
Michigan City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	2

Two base hits—Rapp, Bryan. Home run—Madden. Double play—Dwyer-Grant. Batteries—Greens, Gaffney and Outcalt; Michigan City, Smith and Boland. Time of game—1:35. Umpire—Steiner.

McCue Wins on a Foul.

New York, July 17.—At the Coney Island Sporting club tonight Martin McCue of New York won from George Siddons of New Orleans on a foul. McCue had the better of it from the start.

During the seventh Siddons was repeatedly warned for hitting in clinches. In the eighth round, near the close, Siddons landed a left body punch while locked, and the referee stopped the bout and declared that McCue had won on a foul. Jack Downey of Brooklyn got the decision over Jerome Quigley of Philadelphia in the eleventh round. Quigley was almost helpless and the referee stopped the bout.

President Johnson's Illness.

President B. B. Johnson of the Western league is ill at St. Luke's Hospital, where he went last night. An operation may be necessary. The duties of Mr. Johnson's office are being looked after by his brother, W. R. Johnson.

Quakers Let Orth Go.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 17.—[Special.]—Manager Shettsline announced tonight that Pitcher Fifield had been farmed out to Minneapolis and Orth to Syracuse.

WON EASILY BY BRIGADE

MACEO AND OTHERS ARE BEATEN AT HAWTHORNE TRACK.

Victory Makes the Colt's Defeat of Friday Look Bad—Hardly Scores an Easy Success at a Mile and a Sixteenth—Sim W. Captures a Sprint and Montgomery Runs Unplaced—A 100 to 1 Shot Wins at St. Louis—Brighton Beach Has a Small Crowd.

Hawthorne's racetrack was in much better condition yesterday than spectators expected to find it, and better, too, probably, than owners anticipated. The wholesale scratching out of the fifth race must have been a scramble to get out of the way of Montgomery, who is strictly a mudder, but the track was so much improved by the time this race was reached that Sim W., a horse not partial to such going, won, and Montgomery was nowhere.

There was a good crowd for Monday, the weather being delightful. The sport was only fair. Two or three particularly juicy morsels were served up to the scandal hunters, and the latter talked in a loud voice on the returning trains, and there was considerable reason in what they said.

These individuals declared, for example, that Brigade's ridiculously easy victory in the principal race of the day made his performance of Friday under Everett look dark indeed. On Friday Brigade was beaten by Boney Boy. Yesterday he gave Boney Boy one more pound and a fifteen-pound beating to boot. Flick, who rode Brigade yesterday, did not find even one pocket; Everett on Friday showed a remarkable genius for discovering pockets.

Then the growlers thought Maceo ran too bad a race to explain away, but in Maceo's behalf it is said he almost broke down. However that may be, he finished last. They also said Hardly "came to with a start" in the fourth race, which certainly seemed true, for Hardly had run bad races in her two previous starts, and yesterday won with ease against the same kind, but Hardly, apparently, was backed more heavily in her last previous start than yesterday.

Other sources of complaint were the poor races of Del Paso II. and Montgomery, but Del Paso, it is claimed, bled, and Montgomery—well, he's Montgomery.

Two-Year-Olds Evenly Matched.

The 2-year-olds hereabouts are a mighty evenly matched lot. There is not a star among them, and an odds-on favorite in a 2-year-old race would be a curiosity. In the opening race yesterday 5 to 1 could be had against any starter. Lady Elite finally went to the post 3 to 1, and won by two lengths, although tiring, from Barrack, the second choice, and Decoy. Phallas fell in the stretch, shaking up but not seriously hurting Jockey Gray.

In the second race Tappan, equal second choice with Ruskin, won in a drive from the 3-year-old, Little Jack Horner, who had a good lead turning into the straight. Ruskin, after a slow beginning, finished third. La Princessa, the favorite, retired early.

Then came the race at a mile and an eighth. Brigade was always favorite and Maceo second choice, the former going to the post 8 to 5 and the latter 2 to 1. There was nothing to the race but Brigade. He let Branch set the pace for six furlongs, and then, coming on, won under wraps by three lengths from Boney Boy and Branch, who had a hard fight for second money. Maceo was dangerous for a short time only, on the far turn. Prince Blazes had no chance at the weights.

Hardly won the fourth race, at a mile and a sixteenth, all the way and easily. Samovar, despite his impost of 120 pounds, finished second. Knapp may have had something to do with it. Del Paso II., the favorite, was beaten a head for third money by Eilded. Elkin ran one of his poor races.

Montgomery was 4 to 10 favorite for the fifth race, at six furlongs, but after leading to the stretch died away and finished unplaced. Sim W., well handled by Everett, won handily at the end from Racivan, who had been heavily played at a long price and got away poorly.

A bad lot ran in the closing race, and Pat Garrett at 12 to 1 won by four lengths from Limewater. Uhlein, a bad horse at his best, was a 6 to 5 favorite, but, after being well up most of the way, finished in the rush.

Hawthorne Summaries, July 17.

Weather clear; track slow, drying fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Lady Elite, 102 [Beauchamp]	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
3-1	Barrack, 103 [Sheppard]	5	6	7	2nk	2nk
15-1	Decoy, 105 [J. Mathews]	7	7	11	8	3½

Time, 1:05¾. Phallas, Dick Rover, Etta, Caviar, Bridgeport, Strathbroek, Sea Rover, Etta, Caviar finished as named. Phallas fell. Winner, W. S. Barnes' b. f., by Bonnie Bell—Elfin. Start good. Won driving. Barrack made a strong bid at the eighth post but died away again at the end. Repeats had a lot of luck behind him. Beauchamp Hoodwink's Brigade looked high in flesh. Etta stopped to a walk in the stretch. Neither Gray nor the horse was hurt.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Tappan, 103 [Hoppe]	3	3½	3½	2½	1½
3-1	La Princessa, 94 [W. Jns.]	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
4-1	Ruskin, 101 [R. Narvaez]	4	4½	11½	3½	3½
12-1	Little Jack Horner, 105 [Jerdi]	2	2½	2½	1½	4½

Time, 1:19½. Lost Time, Plunkett, Pirit, Whirmentiline, Nora C., Mascagni, Land Lily, Nettie finished as named. Winner, J. H. Smith's br. c., by Fontainbleau—Piratical. Start fair. Won driving to the limit. Ruskin finished strongly. Nora C. quit in the stretch. La Princessa beat the starter, but it did her no good.

Third race, 1⅛ miles, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-5	Brigade, 97 [Flick]	5	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-1	Boney Boy, 94 [Sloan]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
6-1	Branch, 103 [J. Mathews]	4	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 2:00. Prince Blazes, Maceo finished as named. Winner, E. R. Bradley's ch. g., by Hanover—Opal. Start perfect. Won easily. It was a fierce drive for the place. Brigade was under a pull all the way. Maceo was probably short.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Hardly, 109 [Everett]	2	2½	1½	1½	1½
12-1	Samovar, 120 [Knapp]	4	3½	2½	2½	2½
15-1	Elkin, 106 [Aker]	3	4½	4½	4½	3½

Time, 1:53. Del Paso II., Ban Charm, Albertvale, Mr. Easton, Ellin, Overella, Elner finished as named. Winner, C. Bonnell & Co.'s ch. f., by Candlemas—Perhaps. Start good. Won easily. Hardly came to the wire with a start. Samovar ran a fine race under his heavy impost.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-1	Sim W., 100 [Everett]	2	2½	2½	2½	1½
9-1	Racivan, 92 [T. Knight]	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
12-1	Murat, 104 [Beauchamp]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:17¼. Montgomery, Harry Thoburn, Red Gold, Molo finished as named. Winner, W. R. Leonard's b. g., by Cortez—Mary Williams. Start good. Won well in hand. Racivan got all tangled up at the start. He finished strong. Montgomery did not have his usual turn of speed and stopped before going a half mile. The winner was bid up to $1,100 by F. W. Doss.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400. 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Fat Garrett, 111 [Bisping]	4	4½	2½	1½	1½
6-1	Lime Water, 114 [Fisher]	7	5½	5½	2½	2½
15-1	Martha Fox, 101 [B'sing'r]	5	3½	6½	5½	3½

Time, 1:48¾. Fatherland, Jim McCleevy, Uhler, Malajise, Shot Belt, Glenrice finished as named. Winner, J. H. Smith's ch. g., by Panique—Suspense. Start good. Won easily at the end after an early drive. Martha Fox made a good drive through the last quarter. Fatherland was badly messed about early. Jim McCleevy stopped in a stride in the stretch. Uhlers ran a bad race.

Hawthorne Entries.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Russell B. 110 pounds; Baird, 110; Postmaster Bailey, 107; Milda, 107; Irene Hayes, 107; Aileen Wilson, 107; Belle of the Lake, 107; Oleksma, 107; Merito, 107; Prentiso, 105; Aloha II., 102; Fannie Lander, 100.

Second race, 1¼ miles, selling—Samovar, 112 pounds; Bethlehem Star, 104; Teutons, 94; Mayme M. M., 89.

Third race, ⅝ mile—Bennevile, 112 pounds; Candora, 111; Grenfell Emery, 110; Graziella, 107; Boney Boy, 100; Blaze Face, 100; The Lady of Blue, 98; Helen's Pet, 98; May Beach, 98.

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling—Lech, 107 pounds; Major Hawkins, 107; Elidad, 107; Possum, 107; Pitfall, 106; Defender II., 104; Chauncey Fisher, 104; Elton, 104; Sir Robert, 104; Vinetta, 102; Merry Glen, 102.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile—Serrano, 114 pounds; Jeanot, 112; Semper Eadem, 108; Alaska, 105; Orzo, 102; Granby, 100; Jim McCleevy, 98; Emma Smith, 93.

Sixth race, 1 mile selling—Fred Barr, 108 pounds; Idle Hour, 109; Jack Martin, 106; Tappan, 106; Overella, 106; Vice Regal, 106; Robert Bonner, 106; Little Singer, 104; Tony Licalzi, 104; Astor, 104; Fair Deceiver, 102.

SMALL CROWD AT THE BEACH.

Mail Bag Wins a Race at Long Odds—Maxine Captures a Purse with Ease.

New York, July 17.—The card of six over-night races attracted only a small attendance to the Brighton Beach racetrack today, but the sport was quite up to the average and three favorites won.

The fifth race was originally the feature of the card, but the heavy track caused the withdrawal of Glorian and Merry Prince.

WATER FOR OLD CANAL.

NO PROVISION FOR IT CAUSES A THREAT OF LITIGATION.

Suit for an Injunction Against the Drainage District Trustees Is Promised by the State Commissioners Unless Something Is Done to Keep the Old Waterway Navigable When Big Ditch Opens and Bridgeport Pumps Stop.

New trouble for the Drainage board is expected to come from the direction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners. It is looked for in the shape of an injunction to prevent the trustees of the drainage district from turning water into the drainage channel until after provision has been made for keeping a navigable depth of water in the old canal. Members of the Drainage board admitted yesterday that such an action in law would not be a surprise to them.

When the water is turned into the big ditch the reason for keeping the Bridgeport pumping station at work will have passed away. It is the pump at Bridgeport that keeps the old canal supplied with water between Chicago and Joliet. The city maintains that pumping station not to benefit the canal, but to afford an outlet for some of the sewage in the Chicago River. The day the drainage ditch is opened all of the reason the city has for operating these pumps will have passed, for the drainage canal will receive all of the sewage and water in the river.

It is the intention of the commissioners to provide for the old canal. They say that if they wait until after the drainage channel is in use they will have small chance for getting a hearing for their ancient waterway. Howard Snapp, attorney for the commission, is at work on the bill, it is said, and has called in special counsel to assist him.

The grounds on which the suit is to be brought are that the city is bound to keep water flowing in the canal at Bridgeport, and if that suit should fail the matter may be taken before Congress. The federal government granted lands for the construction of the canal, they say, providing that it should be maintained as a navigable waterway forever.

Trustee J. P. Mallette said last night that he did not know what the old canal would do for water unless the commissioners made some arrangements with the city to keep the Bridgeport pumps going and that, he said, was doubtful. At Joliet the old canal receives all the water it needs from the drainage channel. To leave this end of the old canal without water would mean that the lessees of water power at Joliet and other points between there and Chicago would be left unprovided for, and these leases of water power furnish the principal revenue of the commission. Trustee Mallette will go to Joliet this morning on his weekly inspection tour and will incidentally investigate the new difficulty.

President Boldenweck said he did not believe the commissioners could make the drainage trustees a party to such a suit for the reason that the sanitary district has nothing to do with the Bridgeport pumping works.

"The commissioners say they have a contract with the city," said President Boldenweck, "by which the city is bound to furnish water to the canal at Bridgeport for all time, but I doubt if such a contract can be produced. As I remember, all that went on record was a resolution passed by the State Legislature and approved by the Council whereby water was to be pumped into the canal. We are not worrying, however, about the matter."

Trustee Jones said: "If there was ever such an agreement made between the city and the State, the commissioners will have to do is to prove the existence of the contract in the manner provided by law. I know that the commissioners have been at work for some time on a scheme to compel somebody to supply the canal with water after the drainage channel is opened."

Several of the stone companies that ship a great deal of stone on the old canal are also interested in keeping navigable water in it.

TWO HOLDUP MEN ARE CAUGHT.

George Stafford and George Dutton Arrested by Policeman Cronin After Robbing Robert Betzank.

Robert T. Betzank, a baker at 482 Thirty-seventh street, was set upon by three men on State street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, early yesterday morning and beaten into insensibility with a club. While the thugs were rifling his pockets Policeman Cronin of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station arrived and arrested one of them. The others ran and the officer fired several shots after them.

One of the fugitives lost his hat in his flight and an hour later the policeman found George Stafford in a saloon at Twenty-sixth and State streets putting a piece of paper inside the sweatband of a hat much too large for him. Stafford was taken to the station, where it was found that the hat lost by the robber fitted him. He finally admitted having held up Betzank and said the other man arrested was George Dutton. Betzank had $305 in his pocket, but the thieves secured only $5.

Fred Bochamp, 2537 State street, was badly beaten by robbers Sunday night at the same place where Betzank was attacked. He was robbed of a watch and umbrella. William Reno, who was arrested yesterday, was identified by Bochamp as one of his assailants.

Thomas E. Fitzgerald and George Collins were held to the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of holding up Sun Sing in his laundry, 317 Thirty-first street, Saturday night. One of their companions, who escaped, is supposed to have a certificate of deposit for $4,000, a watch, and $10.50 taken from the laundry.

John O'Donnell, alias "Rusty," 560 Carroll avenue, was identified yesterday as the man who shot Charles Bulk, a grocer at 525 West Lake street, while attempting to hold him up the night before on the Ashland avenue viaduct. Policeman D. J. Cahill of the West Lake Street Police Station recognized him from the description given by Bulk and was sent to arrest him. A struggle followed, in which O'Donnell was worsted. He was taken to the County Hospital for treatment. Cahill was not hurt.

THINK JOKE CAUSED A SUICIDE.

Friends of Daniel Buckley, Whose Body Is Found Floating Off Thirteenth Street, Advance Unique Theory.

The body of Daniel Buckley, a member of Hook and Ladder company No. 1, who committed suicide last Friday by jumping into the lake, was found floating at the foot of Thirteenth street yesterday by the crew of the City of Racine and was taken to Rolston's undertaking rooms, 22 Adams street.

Buckley had been on a furlough and reported for duty on Thursday afternoon. He had a badly discolored eye and some of his companions in the truckhouse, Pacific avenue and Harrison street, made fun of him for allowing any one to black his eye. About 3 o'clock on Friday morning he left the house. When he did not return a report was made to the police.

Buckley was about 35 years old and lived with his widowed mother at 2961 Wentworth avenue. He had been a member of the Fire department for nearly eleven years and had an excellent reputation as a fireman. Some of his friends think the joking about his eye caused him to commit suicide.

NYMPHS ARE STILL ENTIRE.

Art Institute Official Denies That the Figures Have Been Mutilated or Repaired.

The nymphs in the fountain on the lake front south of the Art Institute, which were unveiled on June 17, are still in an excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

A large number of people visited the spot yesterday expecting to find the figures disporting themselves in the fountain minus arms or hands or legs, but there was no evidence of mutilation.

"It is not true that the figures in this fountain have been mutilated," said an official at the Art Institute. "Nor is it true that they were mutilated and repaired."

"PEEPING TOM" KILLED IN ACT.

Hugh McMahon of Vincennes, Ind., Is Fatally Wounded While Acting Suspiciously.

Washington, Ind., July 17.—[Special.]—Hugh McMahon, aged 24, an employé of the street railway company, died at 9 o'clock this morning at his home in Vincennes, from a revolver wound inflicted last night by Peter Saeger, a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern car inspector, who took him for a burglar.

Next door to Mr. Saeger lives Albert Wheeler. For some time the people in that neighborhood have been annoyed by burglars and night prowlers and only recently an attempt was made to gain an entrance to Saeger's home, and a night or two ago a man was seen at the window of Mr. Wheeler by members of that household and by Mr. Saeger, who lives adjacent. The people had made preparations to protect themselves and make it warm for the supposed burglar if he returned.

Last night Mr. Saeger again saw a man at a window of Wheeler's residence. Mr. Saeger, whose bedroom window was near, watched the man for a few moments, then threw open the shutters and asked him what he was doing there. The man turned and ran. Saeger fired two shots at the man as he fled.

By this time Mr. Wheeler, who had been alarmed, rushed out with a revolver. Mr. Saeger asked him to go to the depot to find a policeman. While on this errand Mr. Wheeler was told that Hugh McMahon had just been shot and was looking for a doctor.

The injured man made his way to the street car office and Dr. Davenport was summoned. It was found that McMahon had been shot in the left hip, and that the ball had penetrated the abdomen. The doctor pronounced the wound serious and probably fatal.

At first McMahon denied that he had been in Wheeler's yard. He claimed that he was walking through an alley on his way home and upon reaching the rear of Mr. Wheeler's residence he heard some movement in a bush in the yard and a second later a shot was fired, the bullet striking him as stated.

McMahon made a full confession shortly before his death this morning. He said that he went into the yard with no intention to commit burglary; that his only object was to peep into the window and watch Miss Rose Wheeler while she was disrobing. McMahon was a hard working young man and the only support of his widowed mother. Peter Saeger was arrested and is now in jail.

FUNERALS OF MURDER VICTIMS

Mrs. George Krueger, Matricide and Suicide, and Mrs. Christian Voss, Her Mother, to Be Buried Today.

The funerals of Mrs. George Krueger, matricide and suicide, and of her mother, Mrs. Christian Voss, the victims of Mrs. Krueger's murderous impulse on Sunday on a farm near Diamond Lake, Ill., will take place this afternoon. Interment will be at Libertyville Cemetery.

The Coroner's jury decided that the act was committed in a moment of temporary insanity.

George Krueger, the husband, who also was shot by his wife, is not seriously injured. The bullet passed through his right shoulder, and his physician considers him in no danger.

The double tragedy caused a sensation in Lake County, where the Voss and Krueger families have resided many years. The Kruegers had a 130-acre farm, which was given to the wife by her father, Christian Voss, Mrs. Krueger always claimed it as her own, and this caused frequent disputes between her and her husband.

Mrs. Krueger is said by the neighbors to have been of a lively disposition and fond of attending parties, while her husband went out but little. The neighbors say that when he opposed his wife attending a party it led to a wrangle, and frequently Mrs. Voss sided with the husband. Such a dispute is said to have taken place Friday, and finally Mrs. Krueger ordered her husband to leave the farm.

WORKMEN OVERCOME BY GAS.

Seven Have a Narrow Escape in a Furnace Stack at Irondale—Damper Accidentally Turned.

For nearly half an hour last evening seven laborers in the works of the South Chicago Furnace company at Irondale were imprisoned in a blast furnace stack into which gas was pouring at such a rate that it was feared all would be dead before they could be rescued. They were carried out unconscious, but all were revived by a physician and sent home. It is not believed any of them will suffer serious results. The men who were overcome are:

George, John, 23 years old, Eighty-ninth street and Green Bay avenue.
Johnson, Samuel, 10061 Hoxey avenue, 41 years old.
Schmidtz, Nicholas, 27 years old, 10619 Mackinaw avenue.
Solbaska, Joseph, 27 years old, 10742 Torrence avenue.
Betza, George, 29 years old, One Hundred and eighth street and Calhoun avenue.
Johnson, John, 8825 Exchange avenue.
Marcovich, Evans, 8900 Green Bay avenue.

The gas enters the stack from the bottom and the damper which shuts it off was thrown out of position.

The South Chicago police say the accident had no connection with the strike now on at the works.

BRYAN AND SILVER, THROUGH RIVAL DEMOCRATS' EYES

New York Journal Says They Will Have 623 Votes in the National Convention.

New York World Figures That 552 Delegates Will Be Against the White Metal and Its Proponent.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The New York Journal (Dem.) will say tomorrow: There are fifty-one members of the Democratic National committee. If there is a full attendance at the meeting to be held in Chicago on Thursday thirty-three members will be Bryan men. The opposition will not number more than eighteen, even if the committeemen from the four doubtful States and those from the six Territories side with them.

This is a hopeless minority so far as the chance of accomplishing anything to the disadvantage of Colonel Bryan is concerned. This table shows the division of States and the representative of the committee from each State:

Bryan States—National Committeemen

Alabama	Henry D. Clayton
Arkansas	Thomas C. McRae
California	J. J. Dwyer
Colorado	Adair Wilson
Florida	Samuel Pasco
Georgia	Clark Howell Jr.
Idaho	George Ainslie
Indiana	John G. Shankland
Iowa	C. A. Walsh
Kansas	J. G. Johnson
Kentucky	Urey Woodson
Louisiana	N. C. Blanchard
Minnesota	T. D. O'Brien
Mississippi	W. V. Sullivan
Missouri	J. O. Stone
Montana	J. G. McHatten
Nebraska	W. H. Thompson
Nevada	Clayton Belknap
North Carolina	Josephus Daniels
North Dakota	I. T. Baker
Ohio	John R. McLean
Oregon	J. H. Townsend
Pennsylvania	J. N. Duffy
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman
South Dakota	James M. Woods
Tennessee	James M. Head
Texas	James D. Dudley
Utah	A. M. Cune
Virginia	Peter J. Otey
Washington	W. H. White
Wisconsin	E. C. Wall
West Virginia	John T. McGraw
Wyoming	W. H. Halliday

Anti-Bryan States.

Delaware	Richard R. Kenney
New Jersey	P. D. Baker
New Hampshire	Clyde Norris
Vermont	B. B. Smalley
Maine	Seth C. Gordon
Connecticut	Alexander Troup
Rhode Island	R. B. Comstock
Maryland	Arthur P. Gorman

Doubtful States.

Illinois	Thomas Gahan
New York	Frank Campbell
Massachusetts	John W. Corcoran
Michigan	Dan J. Campau

The Bryan States will send to the National convention 623 votes, 19 more than enough to nominate under the existing two-thirds rule. At the worst, the Bryan men can count upon a majority, and it only needs a majority to seat contesting delegations. In this State, that will be represented at the convention by seventy-two delegates, the Bryan men are prepared to send a contesting delegation. At present the Bryan men are sailing on a smooth sea and under a star that is almost cloudless.

SAY CLAIM IS BASELESS.

LOCAL REALTY MEN DERIDE ASSERTIONS OF SMITH HEIRS.

Attempt to Secure Possession of $250,000,000 Worth of Land in Ellis' Second Addition to Chicago, They Declare, Is Precluded by Provisions of the Federal Law Under Which the Original Patent Was Issued—Big Loan on Champlain Building.

Chicago real estate dealers and attachés of the County Recorder's office have little faith in the claims made by the lawyer from Lincoln, Neb., that land in this city, now worth $250,000,000, rightfully belongs to the heirs of Jeremiah Smith, who secured the land by preëmption, receiving a patent from the government therefor. The legal description of the property as given by the lawyer who makes the claim on behalf of the Smith heirs defines distinctly the lines of Ellis' second addition to the City of Chicago, as follows:

Bounded on the north by Thirty-fifth street, on the east by the right of way of the Illinois Central railroad company, on the south by Thirty-ninth street, and on the west by Vincennes avenue.

According to dispatches received from Lincoln, Neb., the Douglas monument and Alding square are included in the disputed area, but reference to the maps and plats in the Recorder's office yesterday proved both of those locations to be outside of the area included in the disputed territory as defined by the legal description.

Claims Patent Is Worthless.

The validity of the claim of the Smith heirs to the property rests upon the ability of their attorney to prove that the patent issued by the government is worthless. This, the attorney says, will be an easy task, for the reason that the patent was issued to Jeremiah Smith three years after his death, and was transferred to Ebenezer Hill on the following day. According to the claims of the attorney for the Smith heirs, preëmption was made in 1834 at the land office at Danville, Ill., by Jeremiah and Jeduthan Smith of New York. Jeremiah died two years later and Jeduthan disappeared. In 1839 the government issued the patents, and on the same day the following day the property was transferred to Hill. The attorney for the Smith heirs asserts that all title since the issue of the patent is invalid because fraudulently obtained.

The property came into the hands of Samuel Ellis in 1836 from John S. Wright, who purchased it from John G. Wright, who, with Allen P. Hubbard, bought the property in 1835 from Jeduthan Smith and a son of Jeremiah Smith. Nearly all of the Smith heirs live in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

Disputed by Realty Men.

Real estate authorities in Chicago declare that the claim of the Smith heirs is of no weight because of an amendment to the patent law passed May 20, 1836, which provided that wherever the patentee died before the patent could be issued the title should go to his devisees, heirs, or assignees. The record shows that the property was transferred to Ebenezer Hill, Allen P. Hubbard, and John G. Wright, who were Jeremiah Smith's assignees.

Jeremiah Smith and his brother Jeduthan came to Chicago in 1834 and bought the tract of 160 acres of land from the government for $200, or $1.25 an acre. Mr. Hill bought the north half of the tract and the other two men the south portion.

Aside from the many large and valuable apartment buildings within the district there are many fine private residences. The Thirty-eighth street car house of the Cottage Grove avenue cable car line is also in the disputed territory, as are the three elegant Hampden apartment building, at Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue, and the Cambridge, at Thirty-ninth street and Ellis avenue. Among others who have holdings in the tract claimed by the Smith heirs are J. M. Studebaker, Dunlap Smith, the Keeley Brewing company, John S. Cook, Frank J. Urson, George W. Morris, and Joseph Denton.

Loan on Champlain Building.

A loan of $201,275 at 5 per cent interest has been made on the Champlain Building and leasehold at the northwest corner of State and Madison streets by Bryan Lathrop, William F. Dummer, Cyrus Bentley, Carl H. FitzHugh, and Owen F. Aldis, comprising the Chicago leasehold trustees. The Northern Trust company is trustee. The property has a frontage of 105 feet in Madison street and 66 feet in State. It is under a ninety-nine-year lease from Samuel A. Crozer to the trustees named, the period ending in 1989. The building was valued by the Tax commission at $302,160.

EDWARD SMITH'S SKULL BROKEN

Boy Run Down by George Masiopulas, a Peddler, Who Is Said to Have Been Racing.

While crossing Wentworth avenue at Thirty-seventh street last night Edward Smith, aged 12, of 4311 Wentworth avenue, was run over by a wagon owned and driven by George Masiopulas, a peddler, of 250 Desplaines street. Smith's skull is fractured and he is internally injured. Masiopulas was arrested. He is said to have been racing with George Lintos. Lintos was beaten by the crowd and later arrested.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

La Tarantella.

A romantic comic opera, by Edward Jakobowski and Alfred Murray. Presented for the first time on any stage at the Studebaker by the Castle Square company.

THE CAST.

Sir Edgar Preston, Baronet, Commander of H. M. S. Neptune.....Reginald Roberts
Philip Creek, nicknamed "Flip," of the Neptune.....Frank Moulan
Agostina Carafetto, head waiter at Hotel Nelson.....Charles W. Meyer
Maffeo Ravolti, Neapolitan exile and French spy.....William G. Stewart
Beppo, a bagpipe player and double of Ravolti.....William Hatch
Count Tromboni, Stella's uncle and guardian.....Homer Lind
Dudley Steele, midshipman of the Neptune.....
.....Blanche Kelleher
Stella di Caramo, of Neapolitan nobility and betrothed to Sir Edgar.....Laura Millard
Angela Bellissa, her cousin.....Maud Lambert
Jenny Coventry, waitress at the Hotel Nelson and afterwards lady's maid to Stella.....
.....Gertrude Quinlan
Musical director.....Paul Steindorff
Stage director.....A. W. F. MacCollin

An excellent performance, a fine audience, and an attractive opera—such were the factors that combined to make the production of "La Tarantella" at the Studebaker last night a success. The performance easily deserves first mention, for to its merits the chief measure of the success was due. Jakobowski has provided a work not without excellencies, but the manner in which the Castle Square forces presented it not only revealed those excellencies in the most favorable light but caused such weaknesses as it contains to be overlooked.

Originality in a comic opera of today is scarcely expected. The most that is asked of a maker of these works is that in his compiling he show good taste in his selecting. Mr. Jakobowski, in "La Tarantella," has selected with most admirable taste, choosing not only from works of his own that have been successful and from other light operas, but seeking less frequented heights and culling many attractive bits from the grand operas of Verdi, Gounod, Bizet, and others. The material he has collected he has sorted and arranged with good skill, and the result is music which is far above that usually found in the "new" comic operas brought forward every season.

"La Tarantella" may be set down, therefore, as a work of far more than average musical attractiveness, and it is safe to say that only a few days will pass before Ravolti's taking song, which gives the opera its title, will be whistled and hummed in all parts of the city and in all places. Besides this haunting refrain, the opening choruses of the first and the second act soon will prove popular. Strauss might have written them—in fact, it might be said he did—and their true Viennese swing and pulse make them delightful. The chorus of the beggars in Act II. is of unusual excellence, possessing real character and typical color, and the sailor music in hornpipe style, the barcarolle, and the highly effective finale of the first act are ensemble numbers of no ordinary value.

Of the solo numbers the best one in the opera is an interpolation, which is a Hibernianism made justifiable by the fact that the lullaby sung in Act II. by Miss Lambert is not by Jakobowski. Next to this in attractiveness are the romance for Sir Edgar, the "Pliable Swain" for Jenny, the trio, "Call Again Tomorrow," and the duet in the finale of Act I. The duet, "Foreign Flirtations," for Jenny and Flip, found high favor last night because of Miss Quinlan's and Mr. Moulan's clever singing and dancing and is destined to be one of the "hits" of the opera.

Of the performance only hearty praise can be spoken. It was one of unusual smoothness for a first night, and, although moving not so briskly as will be the case later in the week, it in nowise dragged. The chorus is the most prominent element in the opera, and never has the Castle Square chorus done better work, which means that the numbers it gave were sung with a vocal power and a spirit which one would hunt near and far to find equaled, and return from his quest disappointed. The manner in which the chorus was handled on the stage reflects much credit on Mr. MacCollin, whose careful, thorough stage management was in good evidence throughout the entire performance.

The scenery supplied by Mr. Burridge again merited and gratified by its fine effect of distance and by the uniform good taste that characterized it. The Bay of Naples, shown in Act II., was especially telling with its lights and the lava on Vesuvius, but the setting of the first scene in the last act has place among the best Mr. Burridge has yet shown.

Of the principals, Mr. Roberts was vocally and dramatically highly satisfactory, his singing of the Romance in Act I being an incident of exceptional enjoyableness, and his acting in the final act having in it a moderation coupled with sincerity which lent it power and intensity. Miss Millard made a pretty and graceful Stella; Miss Lambert sang her one solo, the lullaby, in a manner thoroughly meriting the hearty encores received; and Miss Quinlan not only acted as fetchingly as ever as Jenny, but sang the "Pliable Swain" better than anything she has done here before. Blanche Kelleher made her first appearance with the company, and won favor by her dainty presence and cute manners. Mr. Stewart as Ravolti played the Svengalian villain with good discretion. He had no light vocal task set him in the "Tarantella" in Act I, but performed it unexpectedly well. His "double," Mr. Hatch, was an unusually perfect one, and played his pantomimic rôle satisfactorily. Mr. Moulan has a thankless rôle in Flip, but he made considerable of it, and, it is safe to say, will accomplish still more, as he grows accustomed to the part and develops it. Mr. Meyer as Carafetto and Mr. Lind as Tromboni were adequate in the small rôles allotted them.

Gloriana.

"Gloriana," James Mortimer's farce comedy, which has not been presented in this city for a number of years, received a warm reception last evening at the Dearborn Theater, and its clever complications and humorous developments amused and interested the audience. The work of the company was highly commendable. Miss Julia Stewart, who appeared for the first time after a week's absence, was warmly greeted by the audience and gave an excellent portrayal of the vivacious Gloriana. The part of Leopold Fitz Jocelyn, the fickle young man of fashion, was filled by Mr. Frederick Montague, who, with Mr. Edward Mackay, as Spinks, his valet, furnished the best amusement of the evening. Mr. Charles Hawkins added another good character to his list as Timothy Chadwick, the well-to-do retired tanner and fond and proud father. Miss Mamie Ryan did bright work as the maid, Kitty, and the "calm and correct" Count Evitoff of Mr. Benjamin Johnson was well drawn. The others in the cast were Mr. W. H. Dills as Richards, Mrs. Lovering's servant; Mr. Charles N. Ferris, and Mr. Albert Tucker, respectively as Major Stonideff and Baron Krohikoff; and Miss Bessie Lewis Stewart, who had the part of Jessie Chadwick, the retired tanner's daughter, betrothed to Fitz Jocelyn. The staging was excellent.

Chicago Opera-House.

The vaudeville bill at the Chicago Opera-House this week brings forward as a novelty the Wartenberg brothers, a trio of Parisian eccentriques whose act is of more than usual attractiveness. Especially skillful is their juggling of large globes, accomplished while lying on their backs, the catching and throwing of the globes being done with the feet, instead of the hands. Charles Sweet gives some clever musical paraphrasings of a popular melody, Martinetti and Sutherland offer songs and dances, Josephine Sabel sings coon songs, Joseph Adelman plays on the xylophone, and Duffy, Sawtelle, and Duffy, the Hewitts, and the Donovans contribute to the enjoyment and amusement of their auditors.

ROCKEFELLER IN CHICAGO A DAY

Standard Oil Man Visits His Daughter, Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue Place.

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, spent yesterday in Chicago as the guest of his daughter Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, 88 Bellevue place. He departed hurriedly last night. Mr. Rockefeller was denied to all inquirers.

This week 15 best platinum photos in 5 styles, 33. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

MANY PETS ARE KILLED.

VALUABLE DOGS ON NORTH SIDE MYSTERIOUSLY POISONED.

One Which Belonged to W. K. Nixon Said to Have Been Worth $1,300—Other Losers Are E. J. Gibbons, George May, Moses Sabath, Miles Tobin, and George Linderman—Joseph H. Murphy's Fine Maltese Cat a Victim of Arsenic.

Residents in the neighborhood of Rush street and Chicago avenue, led by W. K. Nixon, E. J. Gibbons, Joseph H. Murphy, and others, are looking for the person or persons who have within the last two weeks killed dogs worth nearly $1,800. They offer a large reward for the conviction of the guilty persons. In the meantime those who have valuable dogs are obliged to keep them out of the streets, and one fancier has sent his kennel of Scotch collies into the country.

The principal losers of valuable dogs are:

W. K. Nixon, 156 Rush street; imported fox terrier, said to have been worth $1,300.

E. J. Gibbons, 68 Pearson street; fox terrier, $100.

George May, Chestnut and Cass streets; Irish setter, $150.

Moses Sabath, Chestnut and Rush streets; fox terrier, $125.

Miles Tobin, Sherman place and Pine street; fox terrier, $25.

George Lindemann, Sherman place and Pine street; fox terrier, $25.

Joseph H. Murphy, druggist, State street and Chicago avenue, lost a maltese cat valued at $50.

These animals all belonged within a radius of three blocks from Chicago avenue and Rush street, and all died from either strychnine or arsenic poisoning.

Mr. Nixon's fox terrier "Jack" was of the famous Cumberton kennels. It was presented to the family six years ago by an English Duke. The dog was never allowed to leave the grounds alone, and Saturday morning the coachman started to take it for a walk. When he returned the dog was sick, and it died in less than half an hour from strychnine poisoning.

"We would do almost anything to find out who is responsible for the death of these dogs," said Mr. Nixon. "It is not alone that ours was a valuable dog, but we had become greatly attached to him, having had him for six years. It was not known generally that he was so valuable a dog, and, while he might have had the blue ribbon at many bench shows, we preferred to keep him for a pet. The two brothers of this dog were sold in England for large sums."

Mr. Gibbons' dog was kept at home and had become a great pet with Mrs. Gibbons. After taking it for a walk she noticed that it acted strangely. In trying to follow her up-stairs it fell and rolled to the bottom of the stairway. It died in a few minutes.

Joseph H. Murphy's cat was well known to the patrons of his drug store. It was a large and handsome maltese and large prices had been offered by people who wished to exhibit it. Its name was Tom Read Atkins, and "Tommy Atkins" had more friends than most of his tribe have enemies. To make sure that the cat died from poisoning Fred Smith, the clerk, held a post-mortem examination and found arsenic in its stomach.

MONNETT AND NATIONAL STEEL

Service on President Reis That the Ohio Anti-Trust Law May Be Invoked Against His Company.

Attorney General F. S. Monnett of Ohio, through Sheriff Magerstadt, has had service secured on William E. Reis, President of the National Steel company, that action may be taken against that corporation under the anti-trust law of Ohio. The service was secured by Deputy Sheriff Gilbert yesterday and the papers returned to Attorney General Monnett.

In the notification that action will be brought against the National Steel company Attorney General Monnett says:

"I am informed that your recent corporation, which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, is such a combination of capital and acts as constitute you a trust as defined by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, known as Senate bill 336, passed April, 1898."

Mr. Monnett says further that under the law it is the plain duty of the Attorney General to prosecute such organizations as he believes the National Steel company to be. The penalty prescribed by the act is $50 a day. The notice here is given in compliance with the law and because the home offices of the corporation are in Chicago.

The National Steel company is capitalized at $59,000,000. Of this stock $27,000,000 is preferred, 7 per cent cumulative, and $32,000,000 common. One million dollars in preferred stock is held in reserve. The company has assumed bonds for $60,561,000, to meet which funds have been reserved. These are the bonds of the Ohio Steel company, Shenango Valley Steel company, King, Gilbert & Warner company, Ætna Standard Iron and Steel company, and Buhl Steel company.

The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey in February, 1899, by a consolidation of the foregoing companies and the Thomas Furnace company of Niles, O. It also owns valuable iron ore properties and about 1,200 acres of Connellsville coal land. Its ownership and management are in part the same as the American Tinplate company. The officers are:

President—William E. Reis.
First Vice President—Henry Wick.
Second Vice President—R. M. Gilbert.
Secretary and Auditor—William H. Baldwin.
Treasurer—Frederick S. Wheeler.

The registrar is the First National Bank, New York. The company's offices are in the Monadnock Building.

The similarity in officers lies in Frederick S. Wheeler, who is also Treasurer of the American Tinplate company; William E. Reis, who is a director of the other, as is also Mr. Wheeler. The same bank is registrar for both companies. The Ætna Standard Iron and Steel company and the Shenango Valley Steel company are also part of the tinplate properties.

ARREST ATTORNEY AND CLERK.

Officials of Indian Territory Charged with Murder on Account of Execution of William Goings.

Antlers, I. T., July 17.—[Special.]—Deputy Marshal Burt Brown returned to Antlers this evening, having in charge A. H. Clay and Simon Tyler, District Attorney and clerk of the Third District, Choctaw Nation, on warrants charging them with murder, the offense being the advising of the Sheriff of Wolf County to proceed with the execution of William Goings on Thursday last. Sheriff Watson was not at home when the Deputy Marshal called for him, but a message was left to the effect that he was wanted, and it is expected that he will report to the federal authorities at Antlers tomorrow.

$5.00. Indianapolis and Return. $5.00

The Monon Route will sell tickets to Indianapolis and return at rate of $5 for the round trip on July 19, 20, and 21, good returning until July 24. Tickets may be extended at Indianapolis to return until Aug. 20 upon payment of fee of 50 cents. City Ticket Office, 232 Clark street; depot, Dearborn Station.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS 7:31 p. m.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Tuesday, July 18.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

Direct mails for Great Britain and Ireland, also mails for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Thursday, via S. S. Umbria.

Mails for the Azores Islands will close at 10 a. m. and 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Tartar Prince.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 3:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Baltimore, final close 6:15 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturday until 7:30 a. m. Wednesday to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mailed forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 19, 2 a. m.; also via Tacoma at 8:15 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 23, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 17.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

For Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, variable winds.

For Indiana—Fair Tuesday, fair and warmer Wednesday, variable winds.

For Lower and Upper Michigan—Fair and warmer Tuesday, fair Wednesday, variable winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

Time taken: July 17, 8 p. m.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.		Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
		Max. temp.	Min. temp.			
Abilene	30.08	76	60	N.E.	.22	Clo'dy
Albany	29.78	78	54	W.	....	Fair
Alpena	30.06	68	52	N.W.	.01	Clear
Atlanta	30.10	86	68	N.W.	.06	Rain
Amarillo	30.14	68	74	N.E.	.02	Rain
Bismarck	30.00	88	60	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.94	68	52	N.W.	.30	Clo'dy
Boston	29.72	78	66	W.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	30.10	82	66	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.04	78	48	Calm	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.90	78	68	N.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	30.08	70	48	S.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.12	84	66	S.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.10	80	64	N.W.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.04	68	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Concordia	30.16	86	64	N.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.16	78	58	N.	....	Clear
Denver	30.12	74	56	S.	Tr.	Fair
Des Moines	30.16	78	58	N.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.06	72	76	N.	Tr.	Fair
Dodge	30.14	78	56	N.E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	30.14	82	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.10	76	78	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.96	88	68	S.E.	.04	Rain
Galveston	30.00	84	68	N.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	30.14	66	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	30.12	76	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Havre	29.92	92	64	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.88	90	92	W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.10	72	56	W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.12	74	80	W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.06	84	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.18	80	62	S.	....	Clear
Lander	30.06	80	52	N.W.	....	Fair
Little Rock	30.12	86	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.88	76	62	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.10	64	66	S.E.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.08	84	66	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Montgomery	30.06	86	70	N.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.74	88	80	S.W.	.32	Fair
Nashville	30.06	86	90	N.	....	Fair
New Orleans	30.06	84	92	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
New York City	29.80	80	86	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.92	84	72	S.	.62	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.14	78	52	S.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.12	80	52	S.E.	.18	Fair
Omaha	30.10	92	64	S.E.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.84	68	74	N.E.	....	Fair
Palestine	30.06	86	92	N.E.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	30.00	78	58	W.	.06	Clear
Philadelphia	29.84	78	88	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.98	74	80	S.	.30	Clear

The Tribune.

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Daily, with Sunday, one year..... 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months..... 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months..... 1.75
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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1899.

Trouble in Omaha.

The exposition at Omaha is just now a storm center, in which the editors of the two principal newspapers are the conspicuously disturbing elements. The present managers and the gentlemen who conducted it last year are in a bitter personal controversy. The former are represented by the World-Herald and the latter by the Bee. The World-Herald insists that the show is much superior to that of last year. The Bee, on the other hand, is not surprised at anything "emanating from people who imagine that a red-hot Midway flaunting indecency as its chief attraction, with an attachment of a bric-a-brac aggregation of exhibits scattered through half-filled exhibition buildings, constitutes a first-class exposition." At last accounts the controversy had grown entirely personal and the exposition had been lost sight of. The two papers are filled with the most remarkable displays of mud throwing and billingsgate ever witnessed west of the Mississippi. Personal encounters may yet be the outcome of the affair.

Americans in Corea.

A report made by Consul General Allen to the State department shows that American capital and enterprise are making themselves felt in far away Corea. The first railroad in that country, a road twenty-five miles in length, connecting Seoul, the capital, with Chemulpo, the chief port, is nearly finished. It was being built by Messrs. Colbran and James, Americans, for the American concessionnaire, James R. Morse, at a cost of $1,500,000 gold, and when nearly completed was sold to a Japanese syndicate, which has a concession to connect Seoul with the Port of Fusan, several hundred miles distant. The American contractor for this road is also completing the construction of an overhead trolley road in Seoul six miles long for a Corean company, the materials of which are from America, except the car bodies, which were constructed by the Japanese. The American gold mines in Peng Yang, the northernmost province of Corea, are promising. The company employs forty Americans at its mines and is now working twenty stamps and erecting forty more, which indicates its confidence.

The Autumn Festival.

The mariners of the Festival association appear to have emerged all right from the stormy seas which have threatened to wreck them, and are now sailing in smooth water with a favoring breeze. They have thrown their Jonah overboard and this has brought them better luck. The Stadium with all its impossibilities being out of the way for this year and the Federal committee being disposed to act harmoniously with the general committee, it is to be hoped today that all uncertainties will be removed and that both organizations will pool their energies and their resources and make the fall festival a great success. If a Stadium is desired for next year there will be time to prepare for it and the Council has given a permit for its erection on the North Side. As the lake front cannot be had Ohio street is the next most available site. There was never the slightest possibility that the Stadium could be made a success in the fall of 1899, owing to the lack of time, but there is ample time between now and the autumn of 1900 for it. That point being settled and harmony once more restored, it is in order for the association to go ahead with its plans and push the festival with enthusiasm. The people will stand by it in support of any reasonable program it may outline.

Functions of the Board of Review.

One of the members of the Board of Review of Assessments is quoted as saying that "I am for making the gross assessed value 500 millions or over. The other members agree with me in saying that 700 millions would be a proper and equitable basis," for on such a basis 35 millions could be collected from the taxpayers of this county by the different taxing agencies which can make demands on them. That is about 13 millions more than the taxpayers are contributing now. The law under which the Board of Review is acting does not require it to decide what shall be "a proper and equitable basis" for the levying of taxes. The board is not empowered to decide what the total amount of taxes contributed by the taxpayers shall be and to make an assessment on which a given amount of taxes and no more can be raised. The duty of the board is to procure "a full, fair, and impartial assessment"—to have all property assessed at its fair cash value. If the sum total of such an assessment should be 1,000 millions the board should not lower it; if only 400 millions the board should not raise it. Some persons think the board should keep down the assessment so that the taxes collected under the 5 per cent limitation on the assessed valuation will not be too burdensome. That is not a matter for the board to regulate. If the assessment is so large that the limitation on taxation should be less than 5 per cent then the Legislature will be asked to make a change. All the board has to do is to fix the cash value fairly and do nothing which the State Board of Equalization may use as a pretext for adding to the assessment.

From Summer Garden to Club.

A summer garden down in Hyde Park, being unable to get a license, has metamorphosed itself into a club. Instead of a license from the city it has a charter from the State, and has become a resort for club members who have a common love for outdoor beer. To become a member one must comply with the usual formalities—be duly proposed, etc.—and pay a dollar. The latter is the main thing. The member and his friends can then enter the gates of the summer garden, closed to the general public, sip his beer, and smile defiance at the baffled Hyde-Parkers who are trying to get rid of as many of the saloons in the vicinity of Washington Park as they can. These individuals say that the "club" which has a membership of several hundred now, is merely the same old summer garden under a new name, and that they intend to go to the Supreme Court, if it is necessary to go so far, in order to prove their contention and shut up the pleasure resort. Most people are inclined to believe that the club is a sham. There are clubs of many kinds—literary, social, political, athletic, and recreative. There are many clubs whose members often drink deep, though drinking is not mentioned as one of the objects of the organization. But clubs for the exclusive purpose of consuming the beer of a particular brewery, with or without the accompaniment of music, are unknown. If the case ever gets into the courts they will hold that this is a case of "old foes with new faces," that the club is merely a mask for the summer garden, and never would have come into existence if the latter had been able to comply with the legal requirements and get a license.

CENSORSHIP SHOULD CEASE.

The press correspondents at Manila have asked General Otis to be less rigid in his censorship of dispatches, and he has consented so far as to agree to let everything pass which he does not consider "detrimental to the interests of the United States." Thus far the censorship exercised seems to have been detrimental to the interests of the United States, for the people have been kept in ignorance of the true state of affairs. They have been fed on official dispatches, which, according to the statement of the correspondents, have presented "an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field," have erred in declaring that "the situation is well in hand," and have "underestimated the tenacity of the Filipino purpose." The correspondents say further that their full reports of field operations which were a failure, of the number of heat prostrations in the field, etc., have been suppressed.

There is no question that the censorship business at Manila has been overdone and that as a consequence the people have been able to learn tardily and imperfectly through the mails what they ought to have known at once. The official dispatches fed out to the people have been too roseate and caused many to believe that the insurrection was on its last legs. Those dispatches have given hopes as facts. There are occasions when a rigid censorship of press dispatches is proper and necessary. That was the case during the operations in Cuba, when whatever was printed in American papers reached the Spaniards in Cuba almost immediately. But Luzon is not Cuba, nor is there any conceivable excuse for a censorship which keeps Americans in ignorance concerning matters which Aguinaldo, who has no lack of good spies within the American lines, knows all about.

The policy of suppression of news, of slurring over mishaps, and exaggerating the importance of successes, never pays. No censorship can keep the truth hidden long, and when the truth does leak out finally there is much more irritation than if the facts had been given fully at once. There does not seem to be any reason why the regular Manila correspondents, who are trustworthy men, should not be allowed to send unhampered all the news, good or bad, they can find, provided, of course, they tell the truth, and the presumption is that they will do so. Americans want to know, and have a right to know, all that their soldiers are doing and suffering in the Philippines. They have to sit in judgment sooner or later on everything that has been done in Luzon. No censor should be allowed to keep the truth from them and no military officers should be allowed to gull them with deceptive bulletins. The full truth should be told and the President should see it is done. Perhaps he, too, has been misled by "ultra-optimistic dispatches."

Status of Americans in Japan.

Henceforth the status of Americans in Japan will be precisely that of Japanese in the United States. Formerly Americans domiciled in Japan who committed offenses against inhabitants of that country were tried in American consular courts, and when guilty were punished in accordance with American law. Japanese creditors had to go into the consular courts to recover their just claims against American citizens. The civilized nations of Europe and America have always insisted that their citizens should not be amenable to the laws, especially the criminal laws, of semi-civilized Asiatic countries, whose judicial methods are painfully primitive and whose punishments are barbarous. Those countries have submitted to this discrimination because they could not help themselves. The Japanese have made so much progress in the arts of civilization that these privileges of extra-territoriality enjoyed by foreigners became exceedingly offensive to them. They contended that their jurisprudence was patterned after that of Europe and that an American or a European could get as fair a trial in their courts as before their respective Consuls. Several foreign governments looked into the matter, satisfied themselves that there was reason to believe these statements were correct, and agreed to waive these objectionable privileges. In return the entire interior of Japan is opened to foreign residents and trade. Americans can go wherever they please and enjoy in Japan all the rights and privileges Japanese do in the United States. How the new system will work remains to be seen. Presumably the Japanese courts will treat foreigners fairly. Should they fail to do so then there will be an immediate demand for a return to the old methods.

FOURTH OF JULY AND LOCKJAW.

When THE TRIBUNE first printed the statistics of the Fourth of July slaughter it was supposed the limits of destruction had been reached. The aftermath of the Fourth, however, is still more appalling. It is now known that the list of victims will run into the hundreds and that the dead on the field of Fourth of July will outnumber the dead on any battlefield during the Spanish-American war.

The fatal outbreak of tetanus, or lockjaw, in New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, with scattered cases all over the country, is the direct outcome of the use of giant firecrackers and toy pistols. It makes little difference whether this painful and fatal disease is caused by the paper caps exploded in the pistol, which are filled with poisonous fulminates, or whether there is a tetanus bacillus which lodges in the flesh, poisons the blood, and superinduces lockjaw. It is sufficient to know that every case of lockjaw among those which have been tabulated grew out of wounds inflicted by giant crackers or by toy pistols and that every case thus far reported has proved fatal.

The first duty of the hour is not so much to study the nature of the effect, or to discover the immediate cause of tetanus or its characteristics, as it is to remove the original cause. It does not require any scientific knowledge or long study to discover that. It is both the giant cracker and the toy pistol which have produced this agonising and hopeless disease. To prevent the disease another year the cause must be removed, and that can be done by legislation, provided the laws are rigidly enforced, not by proclamations of Mayors, which mean nothing and are always disregarded, but by police activity. If such a thing can be secured. Of course, as one of THE TRIBUNE'S contemporaries suggests, it may need a more severe lesson to bring the community to its senses. In that case any number of deaths from lockjaw can be had by increasing the distribution of giant crackers and toy pistols.

If, however, the present number of deaths is sufficient and it is desired to prevent them another year, the way to do it is rigidly to suppress the sale of these explosives. There ought to be some other way of celebrating the Fourth of July and displaying individual patriotism than by open disregard of law and of other people's rights by rowdyism, destruction of property, and savagery. If that way cannot be reached voluntarily and willingly, then people should be compelled to do it and rowdyism and savagery should be stopped by law. If that cannot be done, then it would be better to abolish the Fourth of July, for as at present celebrated it is simply a carnival of senseless noise, personal mutilation, rowdyism of hoodlums, and unnecessary slaughter.

MARKING DOWN HISTORY.

It is not strange that the observation year by year in Great Britain of the disappearance of historical landmarks and the gradual transformation of the physical survivals of earlier customs and periods should have given rise three years ago to the National trust, organized "to hold, for the public good, lands or buildings or monuments of beauty or historic interest upon trust—to hand them on to future generations as far as possible in statu quo." This trust, of which the Duke of Westminster is President, has already purchased "Barras Headland, opposite Tintagel Castle, and will preserve it unbuilt upon, with all its gorse and thrift and close cropped turf" to provoke the "dreamers of old Arthurian times or the landscape painter of today." It has also secured a beautiful cliff that "overlooks Barmouth" and is to be kept with "no other walks than those at present in existence." A fourteenth century "clergy house" in Sussex is likewise to be preserved in its original construction and "timbering," in order that "the men of the twentieth century may realize how men of the fourteenth had their habitation." Local effort toward preserving legacies from the past is also promoted.

According to the London Spectator the latest project of the organization is to secure the Lakes of Killarney as a national park—a purpose which it is to be hoped may not interfere with any serious plans of Tammany braves. The Spectator warmly approves this idea, especially since Ireland will thus be provided with an area of its own to correspond with New Forest, Windsor Park, and other royal forests on the east side of the channel. Indeed, it approves the idea of the government aiding private subscription to that end.

Canon Rawnsley of Baliol College, Oxford, and Mr. C. R. Ashbee, director of the Guild and School of Handicraft, London, are to visit this country the coming fall to lecture upon the work and aims of the trust, and in one of these lectures, according to the prospectus, a parallel will be drawn between its purposes and the preservation of such places as Mount Vernon, Plymouth, and Concord.

Not having a national past like that of Europe, we must look across the water for the marking down by public reservations of our own earlier history. The setting aside of our noble areas of natural interest and beauty, however, to be "handed down to future generations as far as possible in statu quo," is a no less fitting contribution to "the public good," and if the region of the headwaters of the Mississippi can be added to our existing national parks, we shall at least have taken another important step toward creating a national trust of which we shall not be ashamed before any European visitor.

BOSTON'S MUSIC COMMISSION.

In the early part of 1898 the City Council of Boston passed an ordinance creating a department of music. It consists of five members, appointed by the Mayor, who serve without pay. This commission has control of the selection of public music to be given indoors or in the open air for parades and all celebrations under control of the Council. It determines the parties who shall furnish the music and makes the contracts and expends the money to be paid for it. The department is unique in municipal history in this country, and for this reason the first annual report of the commission, which has just appeared, has more than ordinary interest.

The first work of the commission was the organization of a band, which consists of thirty-seven pieces and is known as the Municipal Band. It has given in all thirty-three concerts, fourteen of them on Boston Common on successive Sunday afternoons, and the remainder in other parts of the city on Sunday evenings. A serenade band, consisting of twelve performers, was also organized, which gave concerts in various parts of Boston's park system. Six thousand seats were provided on the Common and messenger boys were hired to distribute programs and drinking water. The report says "all of these concerts were attended by unprecedented crowds, the attendance increasing as the season progressed."

In addition to the band concerts a Municipal String Quartet was organized, which gave twenty-three concerts in school halls and public buildings not only in the city but in many of the suburbs, and these were attended by 15,000 persons. A large three-manual organ was purchased by the commission, and another year free organ concerts will be given. An orchestra of thirty-five pieces was organized, and twelve concerts with programs of the higher music have been given with most gratifying success, a nominal fee being charged for admission. All the other concerts above enumerated were free to the public.

A novel feature of the work of the commission has been its regulation of street music. The report says: "For the purpose of exercising a censorship on the music played on the streets of the city by licensed players on street instruments an arrangement was made with the Board of Police whereby all street players on musical instruments would be required to pass an examination before the Board of Commissioners twice a year. The essential qualification fixed by the board for a license was that such instruments as hand-organs, street pianos, and the like should be kept by the owners in perfect tune; and in the case of stringed instruments and others the performers should be required to play fairly well and possess a good instrument."

The outcome of the commission's work is that "a decided advancement has been made towards creating a musical atmosphere." It has been made possible for the people to hear often good music well performed. The expense has not been large, considering the results obtained. The total expenditure for the year has been $9,046, of which the principal items are $5,482 for the band, $1,187 for attendants' services, $659 for printing, and $371 for soloists. The remainder of the expense was for use of pianos, rents, teaming, uniforms, stationery, furniture, messenger service, etc. Such is the work of the Music commission of Boston. It has not only accustomed the people to hear good music, but it has brought to the masses of the people much of the enjoyment hitherto restricted to persons of means. This is a "Yankee notion" well worthy of imitation in other cities, and notably in Chicago. We have secured an Art commission, which, if it properly carries out the purposes for which it has been organized, will secure to the city higher and more beautiful forms of art in its municipal decoration. It is to be hoped that some day we may have a commission which will do the same great and useful work for music.

CRITICISING GENERAL OTIS.

James Creelman, the correspondent of the New York Journal, left Manila in the spring, after the operations at Malolos and Santa Cruz. He is now at London, whence he telegraphs a sharp criticism of General Otis, who is in command of the military forces in the Philippines. According to him that General is an utter failure and unless he is removed and a competent man put in his place the Philippine campaign will be a failure.

Creelman asserts that General Otis is "a fussy old man," who "immerses himself in petty details of municipal affairs and custom-house cases," who is fit to command a regiment but has none of the qualifications of the commander of an army. It is alleged that he wasted by his dilatoriness a good part of the dry season, and that Admiral Dewey, convinced of his incompetency to deal with the complicated questions presenting themselves, telegraphed to the President to send a commission of men skilled in statesmanship and diplomacy to Manila.

It may be that there is some truth in these allegations. General Otis may not be in all respects the man for the place. It is certain that the late campaign conducted by him has not accomplished much except to show that the American soldiers can drive the Tagals before them with great ease. "The backbone of the rebellion" does not appear to have been broken by the operations of the last few months. The Americans seem to have occupied towns only in order to evacuate them. As they move out the insurgents move in. General Otis does not seem to hold much more territory than he did last February.

All this may not be his fault, however, but the fault of circumstances. The President and the War department must know quite as much about General Otis' merits and demerits as Mr. Creelman. The fact that he has not been recalled is evidence that he is not the incompetent the correspondent claims he is. Mr. Creelman has a personal grievance. The military censor at Manila struck out of his dispatches matter which "the American people had a right to know," and when an appeal was taken to General Otis he sustained the censor, saying, according to Mr. Creelman, that "any man who writes anything about this campaign contrary to my wishes will be expelled from the Philippines." This may have so jarred on Mr. Creelman's feelings as to make it impossible for him to criticise General Otis dispassionately.

It must be admitted that General Otis has not had enough troops. Of those he did have some were so raw that he deemed it unwise to use them, and had to rely almost exclusively on the volunteers. He had no cavalry, whereas had he been well supplied with that arm of the service he could have accomplished much more with less loss. He has had men enough to make military promenades and rout the Filipinos wherever he met them, but not enough to enable him to garrison the places captured and keep open communications with Manila. When active operations are resumed after the rainy season is over there will doubtless be men enough available to hold what is won and satisfy the Filipinos that the Americans are there to stay. The inhabitants of the various towns occupied by the Americans will not break with the insurgents until they are convinced that that occupation is permanent and that they are not to be abandoned to Aguinaldo.

As for General Otis, he has had the experience of one campaign. He has learned considerable about the country, its people, and their methods of carrying on war. He may have been oversanguine last spring, but he is cured now of any illusions he may have had then about the immediate crushing out of the insurrection with a few men. It may not be easy, therefore, to find a better man for the place. If there is a better one, however, he should be put in command forthwith.

AN EXPENSIVE METHOD.

The availability of the contract system as a method of doing public work was the real question at issue during the last three weeks in Judge Haney's court, and neither the details of the case nor the charge of jury bribing should obscure this fact.

The contract for building the Northwest land tunnel was let and work begun in the fall of 1895. The tunnel was to be about four miles long and was to be completed in two years. The following spring a dispute arose between the city and the contractors, which was settled in the courts after causing a suspension of work for three months. In the spring of 1898 another dispute arose which was settled by the City Council after causing another cessation of operations for about three months. The succeeding fall a third dispute arose, as a result of which work has remained suspended up to the present time. The first important fact in the case, therefore, is that this work, since it was begun, has been delayed by more than a full year of absolute idleness.

The second inquiry would naturally concern the cost. The original contract price was about $400,000. The contractors, however, have already been paid $627,000, on Saturday the jury gave them a verdict for $619,618 more (a small fraction of which was for machinery which went to the city), and about 15 per cent of the work remains to be completed. The trial just concluded, with its elaborate preparations, its detective service, and the costs going with the verdict, constitute one of the "incidentals," which the public has to pay for, while a still more expensive "incidental" consists in the moral injury of the three quarrels, concerning the last of which Corporation Counsel Walker said: "The whole case is honeycombed with fraud. It is one of the rottenest cases ever known in Cook County."

Having tasted this bitter experience the City Council at its last meeting, following the advice of the City Engineer's office, authorized the completion of the tunnel by direct labor. It is the opinion of that office that the work can be done "faster and cheaper" by this method, and the successful construction in that manner last year of the Kedzie avenue pipe tunnel is cited as an instance of what can be done.

That direct labor is the natural, the "direct" method of executing public work by a municipality which has efficient and honest officers is plain to any person who gives attention to the subject. It is not only the method calculated to secure better quality of work, but in many cases in other cities it has proved also cheaper, while it is well known that the contract system is a stronghold of political corruption in practically all cities where it prevails. Why, then, is it continued and why is it often defended by disinterested business men and sometimes by "reformers"? The reason is the fear that the extension of public employment will be exploited for political purposes, a fear only too well justified in this and other cities at the present moment. The power, however, to dispel this fear rests with every city administration, only it might create trouble in the "camp" and endanger some short-sighted hopes. It is absolutely within the power of Mayor Harrison so to conduct the public service as to assure the people that public employés will be retained, discharged, appointed, and promoted solely in its interest. The apprehension which now greets the idea of extending public employment would then vanish, except that which is due to self-interest. But the Mayor has not always conducted the public service thus, and this stands squarely in the pathway of the extension of the principle of direct employment.

The public will watch with interest the completion of the Northwest land tunnel by the Public Works department, knowing that under efficient and non-political management it can and will be executed "faster and cheaper" as well as better than under the contract system, but doubting as yet whether that kind of management will mark the conduct of the work.

VICTIMS OF THE "FOURTH."

There is no reason why mayhem and murder should be any more lawful on July 4 than on any other date in the calendar.—Minneapolis Times.

The toy pistol must go, or the long list of deaths from lockjaw following the Fourth of July will be repeated next year.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Although the anniversary has been over ten days or more, the resulting fatalities are reported at the rate of half a dozen daily.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

A war of accidents is more dangerous than a war of conquest. More people were killed by accidents the Fourth of July than were killed in battle in the Philippines, and the list of injured far outnumbers the list of wounded.—Decatur Republican.

The Fourth of July has developed new terrors. The aftermath of Independence day is a crop of lockjaw cases, most of which have been caused by wounds from toy pistols, fireworks, etc. The gun that wasn't loaded and the giant firecracker that wouldn't go off were bad enough, but tetanus seems worse yet.—New York Evening Sun.

The fires have been put out, and the burnt dresses thrown into the ragbag, and the singed eyebrows begun to grow again, and the hands rent by cannon crackers to heal up; but the insignificant wounds that promised nothing more than a little inconvenience, turn often into lockjaw, and the patient dies.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

If eleven deaths should occur in one day from any preventable malady, the community would be "up in arms," and the Board of Health would be in a state of siege, but, since it was all due to the laudable spirit of patriotism, nobody except the afflicted parents and the hospital nurses gives the subject any special concern.—New York Evening Post.

The record of the toy pistol is one that should condemn that instrument absolutely and forever. It demands a sacrifice of our youth which we can not afford to pay. It makes the celebration of national independence a terror. There is enough that is dangerous in the traditional, old-fashioned idea of explosive patriotism, and the introduction of this invention of later days gives an excess of peril.—Boston Post.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippine campaign appears to have taken on more the quality of a picnic since it began raining over there.—St. Louis Republic.

When Aguinaldo intimates that the Democrats of the United States are with him, there is not 3 per cent of truth in his claim.—Rochester Democrat.

President Schurman has succeeded in demonstrating at least one thing—that the only way to treat with the Tagals is at the point of the bayonet.—Baltimore Herald.

The American nation has a "moral right" to carry on this war in the Philippines, as it will do until every rebel be put down, and he who argues to the contrary is placing himself precisely in the attitude of the men who fought against the American flag in 1861, and declared the suppression of that rebellion to be coercion.—Seattle Times.

The delay in Congress and the delay in the ratification of the treaty cost just two months in this work. Costly the delay has proved. It encouraged Aguinaldo. It prevented a peaceful adjustment with the Tagals. It kept the Tenth Pennsylvania and all the Western Pacific regiments in the field two months longer than they need have been. The responsibility for all this is clear, and it will grow clearer with every day of discussion. It was this Democratic aid which made Aguinaldo's resistance possible.—Philadelphia Press.

PERSONALS.

Queen Margherita of Italy owns a lace handkerchief worth $30,000.

The Dukes of Newcastle, Marlborough, and Manchester are among the latest devotees of the automobile.

Samuel P. Bishop of Cincinnati graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '26—seventy-three years ago.

Nagaromi, the great Japanese lawyer, is in Paris, where he is studying the workings of the French law courts.

The North China Herald insists Li Hung Chang is the richest man in the world, estimating his wealth at $300,000,000.

Joel Chandler Harris has never seen a play acted. The only time he has visited a theater has been to hear a reading by James Whitcomb Riley.

Henri Sellier, the most popular French tenor, who died in Paris a few days ago, was a potboy in a Paris café and was discovered by About, the novelist, while singing over his work.

Before Frederick S. Church began to study art he was a soldier in the civil war and an express messenger. He recently declared that he would be perfectly happy could he paint but one picture a year and destroy that if, when finished, he did not approve of it.

Decline and Fall of Corn Bread.

It seems to us that our own people are not the great cornbread eaters they used to be. Batter or egg bread and certain cakes are still in vogue, but the honest and homely corn pone, the corn dodger, and the hoecake are not as popular as they used to be. As for the ashcake, the cooking of it has become a lost art almost.

We charge this change, in part at least, to the introduction, even in most country homes, of the modern cooking stove and range. It takes a great big open fireplace and a Southern negress, with a red bandana on her head, to make prime cornbread. Nor will any meal but water-ground meal serve the best purpose. Steam power meal is tabooed.—Richmond Dispatch.

It Is True—Paderewski Is Married.

M. Paderewski has returned to London from his honeymoon, and last night played at an at home at Mr. Astor's. Our telegram announcing the great pianist's marriage has been contradicted, and particularly in an "interview," Mr. Göritlz, who traveled with M. Paderewski as his secretary, is reported to have said that on May 31, the date mentioned, the pianist was with him (Mr. Göritlz), and that neither was at Warsaw at all. We, however, have direct authority to state that M. Paderewski was married at the Church of the Holy Ghost, Warsaw, on May 31, to Hélène Baronne de Rosen, a lady who, as we have already mentioned, is well known in musical circles.—London Daily News.

Willing to Accommodate.

The British tourist wandered into the "Rustlers' Retreat" and languidly asked for a "'ighball."

"Jake," called the accommodating barkeeper to his assistant asleep in the corner, "the gent wants a eyeball. I dunno wot fer, but he wants it. Go out and ketch a Chinaman."—Indianapolis Journal.

Canadian Pique.

A sailor on a British warship fell from the masthead and was killed while trying to display an American flag. He deserved it. You don't catch Yankee sailors waving Union Jacks from mastheads.—London (Ont.) News.

Hopeless.

Wagg—"Quacker is in a bad way."
Wigg—"What's the matter?"
Wagg—"He has appendicitis and doesn't know whether to be treated by the Christian Scientists or have an operation."—Cleveland Leader.

Might Solve the Problem.

It seems the kissing bug continues his ravages. Can't our young people get ahead of it some way by putting their heads together?—Philadelphia Times.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

WHY MR. FERRIS WILL STAND ON HIS HEAD.—Mr. G. D. Ferris of Mexico, Mo., is a prominent business-man who holds the interests of his town above everything else. He is not only the owner of the Mexico Opera House and other valuable property, but is an athlete who goes in his shirt sleeves in the depth of winter. Within the next few weeks a street fair is to be held in Mexico and the committee in charge wished to secure some special attraction to draw the crowds. They went to see Mr. Ferris and he came forward with a proposal which has at least the charm of absolute novelty. If the committee will raise $50 to be given to the brass band of Mexico Mr. Ferris agrees to build on top of the courthouse dome a scaffold sixteen feet high. On top of this scaffold Mr. Ferris agrees to stand on his head between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock each afternoon during the fair. Mr. Ferris has had no previous experience in standing on his head, but he is willing to do almost anything to give Mexico a boom. As he is well known in Missouri the attraction will doubtless prove a paying one.

Attraction at a Missouri Street Fair.

LESSON OF THE FOURTH.—The figures collected by THE TRIBUNE, showing that already 144 deaths have resulted from the accidental explosion of cannon fire crackers and other Fourth of July horrors, become even more startling when compared with the records of accidental deaths due to other causes. Many people, for instance, never fail to take out an accident policy before starting on a railroad journey. At the same time, the facts are that during the whole year of 1898 only forty-seven persons were killed who were at the time actually passengers on railroad trains in the United States. This, of course, does not include the railroad employés and others not passengers, who were during the year victims of railroad wrecks. At the same time, the fact remains that the ghastly record of the Fourth triples the number of passengers killed in a whole year in the country which has more miles of railroad than the whole of Europe. Many people are in great dread of being struck by lightning. The present year has so far been ahead of the average in the number of deaths caused by lightning. From Jan. 1 to July 1 the number killed was 127, seventeen less than were destroyed in one day by the deadly toy pistol and its colleagues. Accidents on the great lakes and the other inland waters of the country are not infrequent, yet in the first six months of 1899 seventeen less lives were lost in wrecks and by accidental drowning on these waters than were snuffed out by Fourth of July accidents.

DIAGRAM SHOWING DEATHS CAUSED BY LIGHTNING, WRECKS, RAILROAD ACCIDENTS, AND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

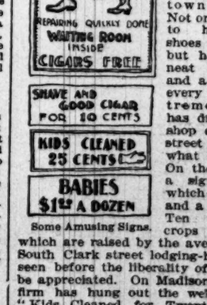
WHAT CAUSES TETANUS.—Tetanus or lockjaw, the almost uniformly fatal disease which has developed as the result of so many of the Fourth of July accidents, is a bacteriological disease. The bacillus of tetanus was first discovered in 1884. The bacilli are found commonly in garden earth and other substances. That tetanus is dangerous only in injuries of a mangled or lacerated character is explained by the fact that because of such injuries the bacilli are enabled to get directly into the blood. In 1897 the antitoxin or remedy for tetanus was first discovered by members of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The antitoxin serum must be injected into the brain to counteract the effect of the bacilli on the nerves. So far as tested the tetanus antitoxin has proved successful in a fair proportion of cases.

MAN WHO HAS SNUBBED THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The Duke of Richmond, who has refused to entertain two women whom the Prince of Wales wished to be present during his stay at the Duke's country house, is one of the most important and richest members of the nobility. He is a member of the peerage in England, and holds titles in the peerage of Scotland and of the United Kingdom as well. In France he is the Duke d'Aubigny. His Grace is in his 81st year. He owns 256,406 acres of land and has an income of considerably over $500,000 a year. He sat in the House of Commons for twenty years before succeeding to the title. He has served as President of numberless boards and other organizations and also as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. Altogether he holds no less than seven titles of nobility.

Duke of Richmond.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MAIL.—The letters addressed to the President average 1,200 a day. Eighty per cent of them never reach the eye of either the Chief Executive or his private secretary. They are sorted by the clerks under the direction of Private Secretary Porter and sent to the proper departments for attention. The largest proportion of the letters ask for financial assistance. The next largest number pray for the President's assistance in purely personal matters. A large per cent are from people who imagine that vast fortunes are in the vaults of the Treasury, to obtain which it will be only necessary for the President to make the proper order.

CURIOSITIES OF ADVERTISING.—Far down on Wentworth avenue is the modest shop of a cobbler who, in point of enterprise, might show the way to his downtown competitors. Not only does he offer to half-sole your shoes while you wait but he furnishes a neat waiting-room and a free cigar to every patron. Extreme competition has driven a barber shop on South Clark street to adopt somewhat similar tactics. On the shop window a sign is exposed which offers a "Shave and a Good Cigar for Ten Cents." The crops of whiskers which are raised by the average dweller in South Clark street lodging-houses must be seen before the liberality of this offer can be appreciated. On Madison street a glove firm has hung out the well known sign, "Kids Cleaned for Twenty-five Cents," while almost immediately above it a photographer has thrown to the breeze a banner reading, "Babies $1 a Dozen."



Some Amusing Signs.

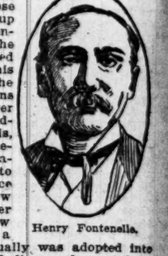
DEWEY HAS A SPANISH DOUBLE.—Admiral Dewey has a double in New York who, strangely enough, is a Spaniard. When the war with Spain broke out Señor A. B. Pianas sympathized with his mother country. At that time the battle of Manila had not been fought, and his likeness to Admiral Dewey was not generally noticed. After the defeat of the Spanish fleet, however, when Señor Pianas had enough, as he thought, to mourn about, the men of his acquaintance began to twit him with his resemblance to the man who had destroyed the sea power of his country. That worried the Spaniard to such an extent that he shaved off his mustache and thus escaped persecution. Now his mustache is growing once more, and Señor Pianas finds life again a burden.

NO FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS IN THE SOUTH.—Telegrams from Texas report that there was not one accident in that State as a result of the celebration of the Fourth of July. The table printed in "The Tribune" shows comparatively few casualties in the Southern States, most of them resulting not from the explosion of fireworks but from wounds received in street fights. In Texas and, in fact, in all the Southern States the celebration of the Fourth is a tame affair. There is no particular reason for the failure of the South to celebrate the nation's birthday with cannon crackers and toy pistols, except the fact that the custom never found a foothold there. In many Southern cities, however, fireworks are set off on Christmas day and New Year's.

WARREN'S WEIGHTIEST CITIZEN.—William Augustus Bixby of Warren, Ill., was born great, and has been consistently achieving greatness ever since. He now weighs 375 pounds, and has scornfully refused several flattering offers to exhibit himself in Chicago dime museums as the largest farmer in Illinois. Mr. Bixby successfully conducts a farm near Warren, and is also noted as the champion dry-goods-box story teller of northern Illinois. Mr. Bixby is a noted performer on the flute and accordion, and takes part in every "old-time fiddlers' contest" held in the vicinity. He is now 56 years old, and declares that he is the most comfortable man in the State. He has never suffered the slightest discomfort from embonpoint.

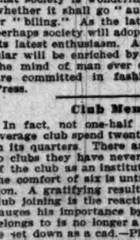
Wm. Augustus Bixby.

INDIAN CHIEF WITH BOURBON BLOOD IN HIS VEINS.—There recently died in Nebraska a chief of the Omaha Indians in whose career was wound up a romantic and wonderful story. In the first place, he traced his lineage on his father's side to the haughty Bourbons who once ruled over France. His grandfather was François, Marquis de Fontenelle, who, when Napoleon was rising into power, left France and settled in New Orleans. His father ran away from New Orleans, became a trapper, and eventually was adopted into the Omaha tribe of Indians and married the daughter of the great chief of the nation. Stranger still this half-breed Indian was a good classical scholar and could actually converse in Latin and Greek. As a trader with other Indian tribes he amassed a fortune.



Henry Fontenelle.

FIRST STATUE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The first statue ever made of the leader of the confederacy is now being completed in New York. It is seven and a half feet high, and represents Jefferson Davis standing in a characteristic attitude, dressed as he was when captured by Michigan cavalry in the mountains of Alabama. The statue will be erected on the Davis lot in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va., and will be dedicated in the early autumn. The entire expense of the statue will be borne by Mrs. Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes of Colorado. At the same time the Winnie Davis memorial statue, which is the gift of the Daughters of the Confederacy, will be dedicated, and it is probable that the ceremony will be of a public nature.



Statue of Jefferson Davis.

Philippine Mail Is Not Censored.

The opinion has often been expressed, both by civilians and soldiers in this city, that there is a military censorship of mails leaving this port. The complaint is frequently made that important letters fail to reach their destination.

In regard to this matter, the local postal authorities wish to make use of the columns of this paper to disabuse the false impression which has been spreading, especially since the sensational story of rifled Manila mail, which appeared in a Frisco paper about Christmas time. They wish it emphatically stated that no letter is opened or tampered with, by civil or military authorities, before

CHECK ON MILES INSULTS.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S HINT TO WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

Subordinates Suddenly Change Their Attitude Toward the Commanding General — Senator Chandler Demands the Dismissal of Civil Service Commissioner Brewer—Mr. Vanderlip Thinks Silver Sentiment Is Waning.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 17.

It took a quiet hint from the White House to put an end to the boycott on General Miles by the War department understrappers, who were supposed to be acting under directions from Secretary Alger. Before his departure on Saturday the embargo was in full force, and the only papers which reached General Miles as Acting Secretary of War were routine vouchers which could not be delayed. All real correspondence was carefully suppressed, and the General was studiously ignored by men who were subalterns in the civil war when he commanded an army. The scandal of Saturday's proceedings was so great that it reached the President and accordingly word was sent quietly from the White House that General Miles as Acting Secretary of War was the head of the department and must be treated as such. The result today was an entire change in the atmosphere. The General took up the important correspondence and visited the President to consult about army matters. His authority was freely recognized by every one except the Adjutant General, whose duty it is to countersign orders issued by the Secretary.

McKinley Checks Insults to Gen. Miles.

It was significant that orders issued by General Miles as Acting Secretary of War were not countersigned by General Corbin, but by his assistant, Colonel Heistand, although the Adjutant General was at his desk all day and signed everything except papers coming from the Acting Secretary of War.

No information has reached the State department of the alleged visit to this country of King Leopold. The report which originated at Newport some weeks ago is therefore generally discredited, as the visit of a reigning monarch to another country is necessarily a matter of diplomatic correspondence, especially if he wishes to travel incognito, for it requires official action to avoid official action.

Chandler's Attack on Brewer.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire has demanded the removal of Civil Service Commissioner Brewer because of the action of that officer during the investigation of the charge that Gallinger had violated the civil service law in soliciting campaign subscriptions from federal officers. It will be remembered that the hearing was of the liveliest character, and Commissioner Brewer, as well as the two New Hampshire Senators, participated in the wordy war. Senator Chandler threatened to demand the removal of the Commissioner, and today he made good his threat.

There is much reluctance at the White House to discuss the matter, but those who know the "Mosquito of the Senate" say he will not rest until Brewer has been relieved. There are two of the Civil Service Commissioners who are in danger of being dismissed, as the President is still considering the removal of President Proctor for his criticism of the Chief Executive's civil service order.

Lieutenants Frank D. Buckingham and Walter P. Corbett, recently appointed in the volunteer army, were today assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan.

Democrats Hope to Beat Quay.

"I feel sure the East does not know how fast the silver sentiment is waning in the West," said Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who returned today from the Pacific coast. "From what was told me by Democratic and Republican leaders, silver will not be the great issue next year. The silver people have been confounded by the great production of gold and are willing to let the silver issue take a back seat. The effort of the Western Democrats seems to be to make trusts the paramount issue of next year. Anti-trust talk is heard on every side.

Vanderlip Says Silver Sentiment Is Waning.

"I do not believe the Western Democrats will care to risk an issue on the Philippine policy of the administration. The people of the West are too heartily in favor of the present course of the administration in the Philippines for the Democrats to hope to carry any territory with that as a leading issue.

"From a commercial and business point of view the situation in the West is splendid. Everybody is at work and prosperity has brought contentment. The Pacific coast States are particularly in good condition. A large amount of gold is coming from the Klondike section. It is estimated by conservative sources that the amount which will come out of that section this summer will aggregate $18,000,000. The miners, however, have suffered terrible hardships, and there is no envy of those who return with many thousands. Many men have paid the price of the fortunes they have secured and have returned perfect wrecks of their former selves. It is believed the country is rich in quartz gold, and this will be mined when transportation becomes easier. Great excitement has been caused by the gold discoveries near Cape Nome, in American territory. I saw men who believed these would be as rich as the discoveries in the Klondike country."

Lawrence Gardner, the District member of the Democratic National committee, will not be able to attend the meeting in Chicago on account of ill health. His proxy will be given to some one who will vote in accord with the policy of Chairman Jones, the friends of Colonel Bryan, and the Chicago platform.

Democrats Hope to Beat Quay.

"Pennsylvanians are waiting with much interest for the action of the Quay convention," said Chairman Kerr of the Democratic Congressional committee. "If the Republicans nominate General Hawkins for State Treasurer his connection with the war may give him enough strength to secure his election in spite of the anti-Quay feeling, but the prospects seem good for the election of the Democratic candidate.

"It is not likely there will be an extra session of the State Legislature. The election of a Senator to succeed Quay will go over to a new Legislature. I think there is a fair chance that the Democrats may elect the Senator. Quay controls the Republican machinery, and will name the candidates for the Legislature, who will be Quay men, and this will mean that many of them will be defeated by Democrats. I think the anti-Quay Republicans fully realize that the only way to succeed in this fight is to join with the Democrats in the fight against Quay. Many of them will vote against the Quay Legislative candidates, and the Democrats are likely to get control of the Lower House. There is a possibility that the election of a Democrat will result. At all events, it does not seem possible that Quay can be elected.

"A majority of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the Democratic National convention will be favorable to the Bryan organization, and will favor permitting the platform of 1900 to be written by the friends of the 1896 platform. There will be some gold men in the delegation, but if the unit rule is enforced as usual the delegation will vote for Bryan and to let the Bryan people write the platform. Democrats who are true to the party do not feel that the next platform should be written by those who refused to support the party on the 1896 platform."

Large Expense in Repairing Dry Docks.

Over a million dollars will shortly have to be expended in repairing timber dry docks which are comparatively new. One is the structure known as Dock No. 2, at the Brooklyn navy yard, upon which fully $300,000 must be expended. It has been pronounced of no further value in its present state. The examination shows it is badly decayed and liable to total collapse, especially in a severe rain-storm. The other dock at Port Royal, which, while not in such bad health, has been reported as of little value. It has been practically condemned by the civil engineers and will have to be largely rebuilt at a cost of nearly twice the sum to be expended at Brooklyn. The dock at Port Royal has shown signs of decrepitude for some time and Captains do not like to make use of it. It is doubtful if it be used again until extensive alterations are made. The Brooklyn dock will be repaired at once, Congress having appropriated $300,000 for the purpose.

Naval Officers Dissatisfied with New Law.

The retired officers of the navy have formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of influencing legislation at the next session of Congress. Prominent officers who are no longer on the active list feel that there is unjust discrimination against them in the provisions of the naval personnel law, which does not increase their pay, while it makes material changes for the better in the compensation of all other officers. Officers who have retired since the law went into effect secure larger pay than those who were retired prior to July 1.

It is proposed to have the pay tables so adjusted that all officers of the navy now on the retired list will receive the pay authorized under the present law. The retired officers who are interested in this effort claim that they understood from Senator Chandler that such a provision would be made in the law, but this was not done. The officers on the active list will also make an effort to have the law changed.

The act provides for a reduction of 15 per cent in the salary of officers on shore duty, and most of those concerned feel that if the naval pay tables are to be arranged to correspond with the army salary list there should be no decrease in the compensation of officers stationed on shore. No such reduction in pay is made in the case of any army officer, no matter what may be the duty to which he is assigned. The law is defective in other respects, and it is likely that the whole question of naval personnel will be opened next winter.

Ambassador von Holleben today presented at the White House Mumm von Schwartzenstein, who will represent the German government in the absence of the Ambassador. Ordinarily the arrival of a Chargé d'Affaires is of no significance, but this official has been commissioned to negotiate a reciprocity treaty between this country and Germany, and this gives him more standing than he would have otherwise. His call upon the President today was a social one, and he did not mention his special mission.

Missouri Convict Desires Service in the Army.

Secretary Alger has received a communication from an inmate of the Missouri Penitentiary whose patriotism is not dead, even if he has lost his liberty. This convict not only wants to enlist in the army and be sent to the Philippines, but says he believes a regiment of his fellow-prisoners would be glad to redeem themselves. His letter reads:

"Although I am an inmate of a penal institution, I have not ceased to love my native land, and I wish to offer my services to my country. I am willing to enlist in any branch of the army and navy, and I hope that you grant my request. It would be no new thing for you to enlist one or more regiments out of the different prisons of the country. In fact, I have read that such a thing occurred in this State during the war of the rebellion. I have talked with a number of my fellow-prisoners, and they are all eager to retrieve the past by fighting for their country. I am an able-bodied man, 30 years old, and immune from yellow fever. I am serving a ten-years sentence for burglary, and have five years and five months yet to serve. Men of my class are, as a rule, brave men, who have faced death too often (to gain a few dollars) to fear risking their lives in a nobler cause, and perhaps their former misdirected energy will prove valuable in the present war with the Filipino insurgents. We are accustomed to strict discipline, and would not find garrison duty irksome as compared with our present status. I do not know whether my suggestion will meet with your approval or not, but I beg that you will consider the matter and, if possible, grant my request."

It is almost certain this request will be denied, as there is a strong sentiment in army circles against enlisting convicts in the army, as it has a tendency to degrade the standing of the army and demoralize its personnel.

Failure of Crops in Russia.

Consul Heenan at Odessa reports to the State department a general crop failure in southern, central, and eastern Russia. Rain has not fallen to any extent and cattle have been turned into the rye fields, all hope of saving this cereal having been abandoned. The yield of winter wheat will be far below the average; spring wheat will also be less than usual; oats and barley promise light crops. Failure of the crops in southern Russia is also imminent. A line drawn on the map from Kief to the southern part of the Province of Samara and thence in a northerly direction, following the course of the River Volga to Kazan, thence west to Moscow and south again to Kief, will give a fair idea of the area within which more or less famine exists.

It would almost seem as if European Russia might be dismissed as a factor in successful agriculture. The climatic conditions throughout this area are of so uncertain a character as to be a constant source of anxiety and danger to the farming population. The widespread misery is appalling. Reports from central and eastern Russia indicate similar conditions as to shortage of crops. Exporters at Odessa are in anything but a cheerful frame of mind, and foreign houses contemplate closing for the season. There is undoubtedly, says the Consul, considerable wheat held back by the farmers; but this does not indicate that they are in a prosperous condition. Nearly all are heavily in debt to the government.

Negro Officials Assure McKinley of Loyalty.

President McKinley was called upon today by Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; Henry P. Cheatham, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia; and John P. Green, the stamp agent, the three leading colored men employed under the administration, and assured that the attempt to array the negro race against the administration because of its Philippine policy would amount to little. Register Lyons told the President that the colored men of this country would learn quickly that 85 per cent of the natives of the Philippines were favorable to the United States and that Aguinaldo is but a small factor in the problem. He also added that the colored population of this country were willing to trust the Republican party to give the Filipinos a good government when peace is restored. The President was gratified at the assurances of the representatives of the colored men and said he hoped the conflict in the Philippines would soon be brought to an end.

Dewey Asks for a Decision on War Claim.

Admiral Dewey has not yet presented his claim for prize money, but his attorney, ex-Secretary Herbert, has filed some papers with the Treasury department bearing on the case. The Admiral wants the law officers of the government to determine whether the Spanish fleet was stronger than the American. The question has been referred to the Attorney General and if his decision is in the affirmative the government will have to pay the officers and men of Dewey's fleet $200 for each man in the fleet commanded by Montejo. If the American squadron was the stronger, Uncle Sam will have to pay but $100 per head.

HIGHLAND PARK NEEDS FILTERS

City Commission Recommends They Be Provided at a Cost of $12,000 to Purify Lake Water.

The city water commission of Highland Park after investgating the matter thoroughly has recommended that the city build sand bed filters to purify the lake water furnished by the city water works. The cost will be $12,000. An ordinance to that effect has been drawn up and will come before the Council this week. Lake Forest and Waukegan contemplate improving their water systems by extending intake pipes or filtering.

Take care of your stomach and bowels this hot weather. Fig Ale will keep them in perfect condition. At druggists.

FAIL TO DISCREDIT JURY.

RUMORS OF IRREGULARITY IN McKEECHNEY CASE INVESTIGATED.

Judge Haney Compliments the Twelve Men, but Criticises Severely Otto Kuederling, Who Is Accused of Inviting One of the Panel to Dine—Corporation Counsel, Dissatisfied with the Outcome, Proposes to Lay Tobey Matter Before Grand Jury.

An inquiry from the bench was made yesterday by Judge Haney into the rumors of irregular conduct in the trial of the case of Weir, McKechney & Co. against the city, and the jurors were not only exculpated but complimented by the court. One of the witnesses on the part of the city was severely reprimanded by the Judge, but Juror Tobey, who was made the subject of an armful of affidavits by the Corporation Counsel was allowed to go in peace after he had made an explanation.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sutherland, who filed the complaints against Juror J. D. Tobey, says he will present the matter to the grand jury for further investigation. There was some disappointment in the office of the Corporation Counsel over the manner in which Judge Haney disposed of the matter. The attorneys for the city were the ones who had complained of suspicious conduct of jurors, but the wrath of the court was all poured on the head of Otto Kuederling, a mining expert, who was an important witness for the city.

All of the jurors were called into court in the morning. They had not yet been discharged, and Judge Haney said he wished to inquire into the truth of the stories in circulation concerning the case.

"Since the rendition of your verdict," he said, "stories have become current, through the medium of irresponsible persons, which tend to reflect on the actions of some of the jury. It is the expressed desire of counsel for both sides that I tell you that no suspicion is attached to your conduct."

Juror Tobey Tells His Story.

The court then asked each juror to tell if he been approached by any one. Juror J. D. Tobey said that he had been accosted by a short thickset man, who asked him if he was on the jury.

"Then," said Tobey, "he told me he was waiting for Engineer Ericson, to get him to testify in a suit he had against the City of Milwaukee. He said he would believe anything Ericson said."

The attorneys for Weir, McKechney & Co. smiled at this, for City Engineer Ericson was an important witness for the city. Juror Tobey had another experience.

"I was approached by another man," he said. "He spoke to me about the case and asked me on whose side I was. I asked him what he meant, and he asked if I was on the side of the city or of McKechney. I didn't answer him, but passed right on."

Juror Tobey told of a man who called to see P. Sullivan at 309 Twenty-sixth street and told him he wanted to get affidavits to help knock out a big case against the city. Still another man had gone to his former partner, Mr. Stark, and asked him to sign an affidavit against Juror Tobey. The man told Stark, he said, that the city was in a big lawsuit and there would be $25,000 for each juror in the case if the city could win.

Juror Tobey said the reason why he appeared on the registration lists as a resident of 3234 Lake Park avenue last fall was that his family had moved there and that was his legal residence, although he spent most of his time at 309 Twenty-sixth street. In answering questions when he was being examined for the jury he said he had lived fifteen years at 309 Twenty-sixth street. He said he had a hay and feed business at 301 to 311 Twenty-sixth street and a business also at 547 and 549 Wabash avenue.

Tobey's Statements Are Disputed.

One of the affidavits presented to Judge Haney was made by William H. Clark, Assistant Corporation Counsel, to the effect that Tobey had no business at the Twenty-sixth street address given. Another affidavit was that Tobey had no business at the number he named in Wabash avenue. It is these statements that will be presented to the grand jury, says Assistant Corporation Counsel Sutherland.

"We are getting other affidavits in form, also," said Mr. Sutherland. "The case will be taken to the grand jury. If Tobey had not told me he had these places of business I would not have taken him on the jury.

"In this same connection I have the report of two of Captain Colleran's men who shadowed Tobey. They say that last Wednesday night Tobey entered his residence, and while they watched outside they saw a man come out. The next night they saw this same man standing on the corner as if waiting. When Tobey came they went into Tobey's house together and remained half an hour. This man was then seen to go down-town and go into Dan Coughlin's saloon. The detectives said the man was Henry Hughes, a former saloonkeeper."

Accuses Otto Kuederling.

One other juror, Charles Bolte, when asked by Judge Haney if he had been approached, said he had been approached by Otto Kuederling, one of the witnesses in the case, who asked him to take dinner and a glass of wine. No other juror had had any strange experiences to relate, and they were discharged after being complimented by the court.

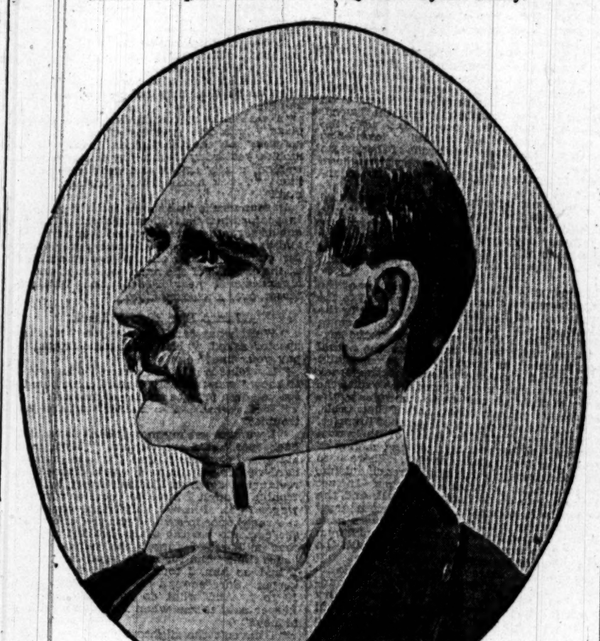
Otto Kuederling said he had simply greeted Bolte because Bolte had spoken to him. He denied asking Bolte to dinner or to drink, saying the invitation was to his companion and that Bolte was not so invited.

Judge Haney said he did not believe Kuederling, but that he was forced to accept his statement, because he had no other evidence except Bolte's. Kuederling answered, saying the court had no right to impugn him and that he did nothing wrong.

The matter was ended by the discharge of Kuederling.

OFFERS $10,000 FOR A NOMINATION.

R. B. Scott of Cadiz, O., who suggests Congressional nomination be put up at auction and opens with a bid covering the two years' salary.



Robert B. Scott of Cadiz, O., last week startled the voters of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Ohio by suggesting that the nomination for the Congressional seat, left vacant by the death of Captain Danford, be put up at public auction and given to the highest bidder. Mr. Scott, whose proposition was brought out by insinuations that his antagonism of money spending in campaigns was actuated by stinginess, put his proposition as follows:

"I will lead off with a bid of $10,000 for the place, and in order to beat the Garfield law not give anything to get elected, but, in case of election, agree to donate the salary of the office, as it comes due, to the purpose of sending four students from each county to a college or university, giving them $500 each, or $250 a year, or, if any county prefers, it may have two students at $500 per year each.

"If it be true that a Congressman should pay for the honor why not do it in this straightforward, legitimate way, and thereby render a great good to the community, instead of prostituting our ideas of liberty and constitutional government by buying votes?

"Come on with your bids, now, gentlemen, and let us see whether the candidates are really stingy or simply stand on principle."

Mr. Scott is at present up in Wisconsin on a vacation, and it is not known whether his offer has been taken up by his rivals for the nomination. He has earned his wealth through his many inventions. He is the inventor of the peach and apple parer, the introduction of which nearly caused a strike in Eastern canning factories and caused a mob of excited girls to drive the inventor out of a cannery. He has a number of patents on bicycles and automobiles, and invented the pea huller, which revolutionized pea hulling.

Mr. Scott belongs to a family of inventors, and altogether owns fifty remunerative patents. He wrote the first book on bicycles.

GRAND JURY BEGINS ITS WORK.

Special Instructions Given on Gambling —Attachment for W. P. Rend, Who Fails to Appear.

The grand jury was organized yesterday with Alexander H. Revell as foreman. Judge Stein, who charged the jury, was emphatic in calling its attention to race track gambling. He instructed the jurors to inquire into "bookmaking" and pool selling.

Colonel W. P. Rend, who was drawn as a juror did not appear, having gone out of the city, and an attachment was issued for him.

The first case heard by the jury was the Meier murder case. The two confessed murderers, Emil D. Swart, alias Smith, and Sigmund Brosche, were indicted. A new indictment was voted against Dan Driscol, who was once put on trial on a defective indictment for the killing of Robert J. Walsh.

Assistant State's Attorney Sprogle, who has charge of the jury, says this is the first time in three years that gambling has been a special instruction to the grand jury.

DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE GOEBEL

Free Silver Element of the Party in Kentucky Takes Action Against Gubernatorial Nominee.

Mount Sterling, Ky., July 17.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this afternoon a large mass-meeting of free silver Democrats was held in the courthouse. The meeting adopted resolutions denouncing the methods used by Senator Goebel in securing the Democratic nomination for Governor. Five delegates were appointed to the meeting of Democrats which has been called for Lexington on Aug. 2 to consider the matter of supporting another ticket. It has been thought that another Democratic convention would be called, but the feeling is growing that the best way to beat Goebel is to vote the straight Republican ticket.

PILGRIMAGE TO NOTRE DAME.

Members of Catholic Parishes In and Around Streator, Ill., to Visit the Grotto Tomorrow.

Notre Dame, Ind., July 17.—[Special.]—Members of all the Catholic parishes of Streator and the intervening towns will make a pilgrimage to Notre Dame on Wednesday next. Preparations are being made to accommodate 2,000 people. This will be one of the largest pilgrimages in point of number ever made to the grotto. The priests accompanying the pilgrimage will be the guests of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes is an exact counterpart of the French grotto where the blessed virgin is said to have appeared to a little girl. The grotto at Notre Dame was built from a legacy left by Father Carroll of Oil City, Pa.

DIES FROM RELIGIOUS FERVOR.

Mrs. Gregg Leonard Bursts a Blood Vessel in an Excess of Devotion at a Camp Meeting.

Wichita, Kas., July 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Gregg Leonard, 50 years old, fell dead at a revival service at State Holiness camp meeting today, during her religious fervor, from a broken blood vessel. Mrs. Leonard had been present at every service of the camp meeting. She took an active part in the morning service, singing and shouting prayers as the words of the minister especially influenced her. Suddenly she arose from her seat and walked hurriedly to the edge of the tabernacle tent. Before assistance could reach her she sank to the ground and died.

PRAISE FOR THE SEVENTH

WORK AT CAMP LINCOLN ELICITS GENERAL COMMENDATION.

Favorable Weather Brings Activity and Officers and Spectators Are Pleased with Deportment of the Chicagoans—Promotions in the Regiment—Hartigan May Relinquish Command During Absence—Appointments in the Second.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., July 17.—[Special.]—A dry field and a clear sky brought the Seventh Regiment forth in brilliant array at reveille this morning, and the men plunged into military schooling with an evident determination to dispel what Colonel Hartigan called the letharky of the armory.

Between company gun drills at sunrise, battalion maneuvers, and dress parade, the troops were given a forceful reminder of the days of Camp Alger. The men won the praise of officers and spectators. The battalion drill on the parade grounds in the afternoon was the first open air maneuvering the Seventh had had since returning from the East.

In the battalion drill were Major Garret J. Carroll, commanding the First Battalion; Captain Martin Duling, in place of Major L. M. Ennis, who was sick, commanding the second, and Major J. M. Clasby, commanding the third. During the regimental formation Colonel Hartigan reviewed the troops and was well pleased with the exhibition.

Statements made by Colonel Hartigan indicate that he will not retain the Colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment while he is in the regular army service. It is the desire of a majority of the members of the regiment that Colonel Hartigan obtain a leave of absence from the Seventh until his return from the Philippines. Colonel Hartigan believes that the lack of the presence of a commander would disorganize the regiment.

The Seventh Regiment has become so popular in Springfield that, in response to a general demand, Colonel Hartigan has set aside Wednesday to be known as Springfield day. The sham battle of Friday will take place on the rifle range. The officers of the day for tomorrow will be Captain J. L. Malloy and Lieutenants D. L. Daly and P. J. Ratigan.

Promotions in the regiment were made today as follows: In Company A, to be corporals, Privates Timothy Flannagin and Henry C. Morgan; in Company F, to be corporals, Privates Richard Burns, J. J. Lisk, William White, and James Tangley; in Company H, to be corporal, Private Lett Cullinane; in Company I, to be sergeant, Private J. C. Colbert; to be corporals, Privates P. S. J. Kavanaugh, Thomas Tornbill, W. T. Kelly, J. F. Shaefer, C. W. Brown, and J. J. Holloran. Corporal W. P. Claxton of Company A is reduced in rank to private because of absence from camp. Lieutenant Joseph Moore has been made acting Adjutant of the Second Battalion.

A temporary signal corps was organized today by men selected from several companies under command of Lieutenant Sullivan of Company E. Sergeants J. Nealson and James J. Brady drilled the corps in sending heliograph messages between Camp Lincoln and the dome of the State House, two miles distant.

Colonel Hartigan was officially notified today to report to Colonel Gardner of the Thirtieth United States Infantry at Fort Sheridan next Monday.

The Rev. Horace W. Bolton of Chicago was today appointed by the Adjutant General to succeed the Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage as Chaplain of the Second Regiment. The new Chaplain will rank as Captain from July 15. Other appointments in the Second made by the Adjutant General were as follows: John McConnell to be Captain and Adjutant; Arthur D. Rehm to be Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice; John P. Sheying to be First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant; Bertram S. Purinton to be First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant. They will rank from July 15. National Guard orders issued today from the Adjutant General's headquarters were as follows:

"The resignations of the following of the Second Infantry are accepted: James P. Sherwin as Captain and Adjutant; Stephen B. Thompson as Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Alfred Lucry as Second Lieutenant Company K. They cease to be officers of the National Guard from this date. Elections are ordered as follows: In Company K, Second Regiment, July 22, for Second Lieutenant; Major H. J. Purinton will preside. In Company K, Fourth Regiment, July 27, for First and Second Lieutenants; Captain D. Davis will preside."

RULING AS TO REVENUE STAMPS

They May Be Affixed Either to Bonds or the Mortgage Given as Security Therefor.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Assistant Attorney General Boyd has rendered an opinion that the war revenue stamps may be affixed either to the bonds issued by a railroad company or the mortgage given as security therefor. He makes the following statement of facts:

"The directors and stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company have approved the execution by the company of prior lien bonds to the amount of $75,000,000 and the securing of the same by mortgage deed of trust to the Mercantile Trust company of New York, trustee. Of this issue bonds to the amount of $70,000,000 are to be immediately issued and sold and $5,000,000 are reserved in the hands of the trustee to be issued and sold after 1902. The directors and stockholders of the railroad company have also approved and authorized the issue of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the company to the amount of $63,000,000, secured by mortgage deed of trust to the United States Trust company of New York, of which bonds $50,000,000 are to be presently issued and sold, $6,000,000 are reserved to take up a like amount of the bonds of the Baltimore Belt railroad company should the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company exercise its option to do so, and $7,000,000 are reserved to be hereafter issued and sold for the purpose of acquiring new equipments or otherwise adding to the mortgaged property.

"In and by the mortgage deed of trust to the United States Trust company the railroad company reserves the right to issue hereafter for certain specified purposes additional bonds to the amount of $27,000,000, and it is provided that if and when these additional bonds are issued they shall be entitled to the security of the mortgage deed of trust pari passu with the other bonds issued thereunder. Neither the directors nor stockholders of the railroad company have approved or authorized the issue of these additional bonds."

Mr. Boyd holds that the stamps may be affixed to either the bonds or the mortgages, as both are parts of the same transaction, and that they can be affixed to the bonds as they are severally issued or they can be affixed to the mortgage as the bonds are issued. If the requisite stamps are affixed to either paper and canceled as required the law is complied with.

The amount of stamps on the transaction, he holds, is governed by the amount of debt for which the property conveyed in the mortgage is security for payment, and consequently the bonds actually issued and constituting an obligation upon the company must govern the amount of the tax.

ARRESTED FOR LETTER THEFT.

Canadian Who Makes Charges Against Chief of Secret Service Wilkie Gives Himself Up.

Montreal, Que., July 17.—[Special.]—George T. Bell, of Carranza letter fame, surrendered this morning when he learned that a warrant was out for his arrest charging him with stealing a stamped letter. Bell refused to plead and was released on $800 bail. It will now be the duty of his prosecutors to prove that he stole the letter, and this may compel them to bring Secret Service Chief Wilkie and others from Washington. Bell is the man who recently swore that he stole the letter from the Spanish attaché during the war with Spain; that he took it to Washington, where it was tampered with, and that the expulsion from Canada of Carranza was the result. Chief Wilkie has indignantly refuted his charges.

Not Etiquette.

Professional etiquette prevents French Judges and judicial officials from riding in omnibuses.

CASTORIA

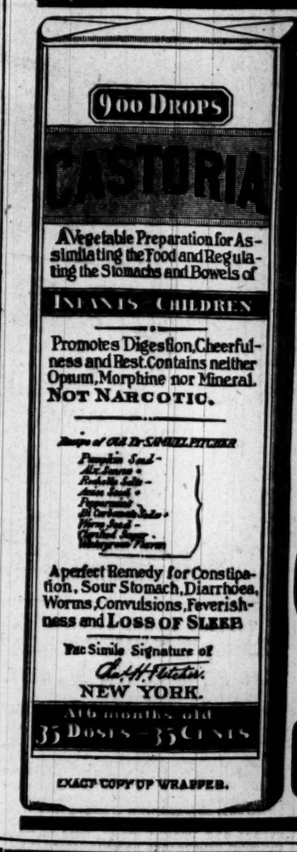
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

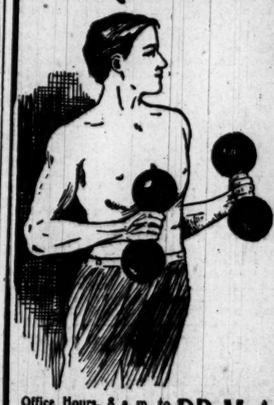
In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA



THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

STRONG IN HIS YOUTH



IF A MAN is strong at twenty he will be stronger at thirty. Those who are narrow-chested and flabby-muscled at twenty can make themselves strong by exercise, providing there is enough animal vitality in the body to feed the muscles and tissues.

All strength comes from within. To have strong muscles you must have inward vitality to feed them. That is born of Electricity; so if you want to be strong, physically and mentally, fill your body with electricity.

I have written an interesting booklet on this subject, and will send it free upon request. It tells how my improved method cures. Call or send for it.

Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 8:30 p.m. Sundays 10 to 1. DR. M. A. McLaughlin 214 State St., cor. Quincy Chicago

SUSPENDERS STOP A BULLET.

Discharged Louisiana Soldier Shoots a Bank Employe, Whose Life Is Miraculously Saved.

New Orleans, La., July 17.—A pair of suspenders saved the life of Charles L. Rockel, runner for the Metropolitan Bank, today. Rockel had just entered the bank to begin his duties when Engelhart Bieber, a discharged soldier of the Second Louisiana, who had been hanging around the building all morning, slipped up behind him and taking deliberate aim with a pistol fired. The bullet struck Rockel's suspenders where they cross and carried some of the cloth into his back. When the suspenders were pulled from the wound the bullet came out with them. Bieber says that when he went to the war he gave his deposit book for $805 to Rockel and that the latter drew out the money and refuses to return it. Rockel is painfully wounded.

STOP YOUR HAIR

From falling, clear the scalp and hair of crusts and scales, allay itching and irritation, and destroy hair eaters by warm shampoos with

Cuticura SOAP

the most effective skin and scalp purifying and beautifying soap in the world as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath and nursery.

For Golf Rash heat rash, inflammations, irritations, chafings, undue or offensive perspiration, and other sanative uses, nothing so cooling, soothing, purifying and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA SOAP. For the Hands, soak them on retiring in hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP, dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA OINTMENT. Wear old gloves with finger tips cut off during the night.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP 25 cents; CUTICURA OINTMENT 50 cents. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Skin." Free.

ATWOOD'S CLOTHING NEWS.

Tuesday, July 18, 1899.

Here's a pick up!

77 Brown Pongee Silk and Japan Silk Summer Coats—latter are of neat blue or brown and white stripes—too nice for office wear but just right for the front stoop on a hot evening, and about as thin as a man's skin.

Made to sell for $5 and $6, but now they go for the price of an ordinary alpaca, $2.00.

THE ROGERS-PEET CLOTHING,

F. M. ATWOOD,

"ATWOOD BUILDING," Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address

J. W. NUNEMAKER, 185 Dearborn-st.

Agents wanted.

"JUSTICE TO THE JEW"

by Dr. Madison Peters.

Three editions sold in a week. Edition de Luxe, $3.00. Sent prepaid for the price. Agents wanted. Authors' Manuscripts Promptly Examined. P. TENNYSON NEELY, PUBLISHER, 209 Wabash Av., Chicago. 10 Fifth Av., New York.

FURS STYLES NOW READY. Summer Prices. Send for Catalogue. A. Bishop & Co. 152 State-st.

ICE 5,000 TONS GIVEN AWAY. Apply at Office, Foot of Chicago Av.

EPWORTH PLAN IS MADE.

CONVENTION PROGRAM INCLUDES ACTION ON UTAH AND CANTEEN.

Chicago Delegates Will Start Thursday Morning by Two Routes, Expecting to Reach Indianapolis in Time to Hear the Addresses of Welcome in the Afternoon—Attendance of 50,000 Expected—Two or Three Meetings to Take Place Simultaneously.

The Epworth leaguers, at their convention in Indianapolis, beginning on Thursday afternoon, will be asked to adopt resolutions denouncing polygamy in Utah and the army canteen. It is proposed to send the resolutions to Congress. If the expectations of the league in regard to attendance hold good, the resolutions will have the indorsement of 50,000 people.

Chicago delegates to the convention will leave on Thursday morning, expecting to reach Indianapolis in time for the opening of the convention in the afternoon. Special trains for the Chicago and Illinois delegations will be run over the Pennsylvania road. Independent specials under the direction of Miss Minnie Oliphant, 6005 Yale avenue, will be run over the Monon. The league officials in charge of the Pennsylvania specials say that Miss Oliphant's efforts to carry leaguers to the convention city are without official indorsement.

The convention will open on Thursday afternoon with addresses of welcome in the two big meeting places, the tent and Tomlinson Hall.

Six Addresses of Welcome.

The program for the first meetings in part follows:

Tent—Addresses of welcome: "On Behalf of the State of Indiana," Governor James A. Mount; "On Behalf of the City of Indianapolis," Eli F. Ritter; "On Behalf of Indiana Methodism," J. Frank Hanly, Lafayette.

Tomlinson Hall—Addresses of welcome: "On Behalf of the State of Indiana," Charles W. Fairbanks; "On Behalf of the City of Indianapolis," Mayor Thomas Taggart; "On Behalf of Indiana Methodism," the Rev. Charles W. Lewis, Moore's Hill.

The topic for Thursday evening, meetings being held in the tent, Tomlinson Hall, and the English Opera-House, will be "The Intellectual Life." Dr. Henry Wade Rogers will be the chairman of the meeting in the tent. "The Bible and the Intellectual Life" will be discussed by the Rev. W. F. McDowell of New York, the Rev. Mr. Bowen of Aalanta, Ga., and the Rev. D. A. Hayes of Evanston.

Friday morning the leaguers will hold a "Sunrise Love Feast" in Monument Square at 6:30 o'clock. Department conferences will follow, with an evangelistic service in the tent at 11 o'clock. There are no meetings scheduled for Friday afternoon, for which time a band concert has been provided.

Patriotic Service Friday Night.

A patriotic service will be held on Friday evening, in the three meeting places, with the following addresses:

"Abraham Lincoln," Bishop C. H. Fowler.

"The Last Days of the Confederacy," General John B. Gordon.

"Anglo-American Relations," the Rev. James M. Buckley of New York and the Rev. A. Carman of Toronto, Ont.

For the Saturday morning meetings the general theme will be "Methodism; Its Spirit and Life"; for the afternoon meetings, "Social Righteousness"; and for the evening, "Temperance." At the afternoon meetings the subject, "The Civic Duty of the Christian," will be discussed by the Rev. E. B. Chappell of Nashville, the Rev. C. B. Taylor of Bloomington, and the Rev. R. Whiting of Forest, Ont. The Sunday sessions of the convention will be devoted to missions.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Open-Air Dinner for 150 Guests to Be Given by the Onwentsia Club.

The Onwentsia club will give an open-air dinner for 150 guests on Friday after the second Woman's Golf Handicap, which is to be played in the afternoon.

An open-air musical will take place at the Evanston Country club on Friday evening. Among the performers will be Mr. Frank King Clark and Mrs. Sanger Steel.

Mr. W. H. Aldrich and family, 4519 Greenwood avenue, have gone to their summer residence at Charlevoix.

Miss Bertha Nixon is the guest of Mrs. Ferdinand Peck at Oconomowoc.

Mrs. E. Babcock has gone to Magnolia, Mass.

Miss Harriet Gilbert Stoner is the guest of Miss Mabel Lillian Moxley at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Mr. Willard C. Howe, 4948 Forrestville avenue, is visiting the Rev. L. Kelk-Wilson at the Rectory, Mackinac Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wood, Mrs. Monroe Heath, and Miss Myrtle Durand left yesterday for the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Floyd Clinch are the guests of the Rev. Ernest M. Stires and wife at their summer residence at Idlewild, near Delavan, Wis.

General and Mrs. Charles Fitz-Simons are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harvey T. Weeks at Lake Geneva.

Miss Louise Burrows and Miss Marguerite Burrows are staying with the Misses Dixon at Oconomowoc.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

That the exaggerated flare around the bottom of the skirt is considered necessary even in the composition of wash gowns, if they are to be at all smart, is shown clearly in the accompanying illustration. The material employed in this exceedingly stylish costume has almost a briny odor clinging to it—it is of such recent importation. It is of special Paris design, and has the polka dot effect simulated by holes worked in it, that allow the lining to show through in a most effective manner. Ecru swiss lined with green is used for this, but numerous color combinations could be selected with just as telling a result; black over cerise, for instance. The monseeline trimmed hat with its modish soft chin ties is summery and becoming in the extreme.

EXAGGERATED FLARE.

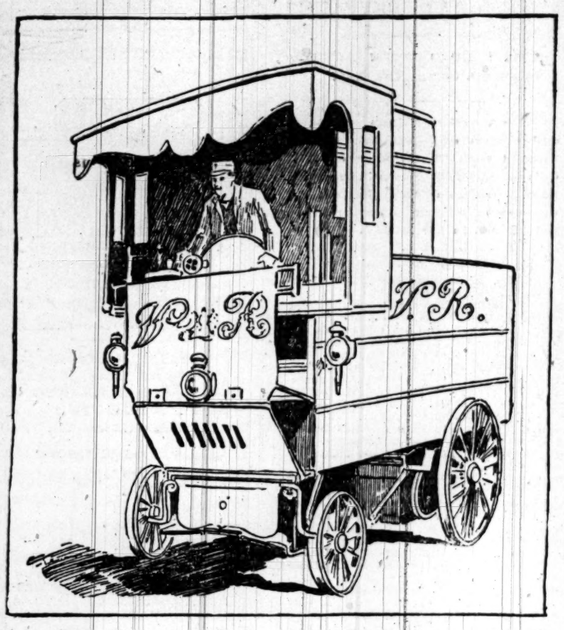
Educational Aid Society Elects.

The Women's Educational Aid society held its annual meeting yesterday and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. John A. Pearsons; Vice President, Mrs. Joseph Cummings; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emily M. Clifford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. F. Townsend; Treasurer, Mrs. J. L. Morse.

Beautiful Complexions by Using

Champlin's Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Wahlenmaier, Antiseptic marvelous results.

LONDON'S NEW MAIL CARTS.



The postal authorities of the world's metropolis are testing the automobile. They may be adopted for the distribution of city mail to the branch postoffices.

SAYS HE IS AN OLIVER TWIST.

Thomas Mahaney Tells Judge Tuthill He Was Compelled to Assist in Burglary.

Thomas Mahaney, 13 years old, who lives at 525 Austin avenue, when arraigned before Judge Tuthill in the juvenile court yesterday, charged with breaking into William Mulvihill's pop storage barn at Austin avenue and Paulina street, tried to make the court believe that he was a second Oliver Twist and that a modern Bill Sikes had compelled him to assist in a crime. He said that he had met a man about 25 years old when passing the storage barn on Saturday evening, the man noticed a small opening in the building, and, lifting Mahaney up to the opening, told him to squeeze through and open the door. Mahaney said he protested, but was told that if he didn't get through quickly he would "get his head broken." He went through and let his newfound acquaintance in. The man began to load the pop into the wagon, the boy said, and then went into the hay loft. At the time the proprietor of the place and the police arrived, Mahaney said he supposed his friend escaped by jumping through a window.

Judge Tuthill told the boy he did not believe the story, but he allowed him to go with a warning, on account of the earnest pleas made by the mother and sister of the defendant.

After listening to Mahaney's story the police went in search of his companion. Instead of capturing a full-grown man, they arrested William Jones, only a year older than Mahaney. He was locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station. At the time of the burglary Jones was seen by Mulvihill, but made his escape. He will have an opportunity to explain to Judge Tuthill.

SUMMER STUDY FOR PUPILS.

More than 450 Are Enrolled at the Hammond School, Which Was Opened Yesterday.

A summer school was opened yesterday at the Hammond School Building, California avenue and Twenty-first street, for a term of six weeks. More than 450 pupils were enrolled. The work is to be conducted on the department plan, a separate room being fitted up for each study. On Wednesday of each week the pupils are to be given an excursion to the country, accompanied by their teachers, who will direct their minds to observe things that are instructive and interesting. During the rest of the week the work in the school will be based on material thus obtained. Henry S. Tibbits, the superintendent, is assisted by fourteen teachers.

Celebrate Golden Wedding Tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schoenthaler, 1319 West North avenue, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage tomorrow evening.

STOLEN JEWELS ARE LOCATED.

Abe Gelula Confesses and the Arrest of P. H. and Boas Hatowski Follows —They Deny Wrongdoing.

P. H. Hatowski of 408 Jefferson street and Boas Hatowski, his brother, of 182 Twelfth street were arrested yesterday charged with receiving stolen property from Abe Gelula, the alleged New York diamond thief who was caught in Chicago by Detective German last week. Michael Price of New York, the jeweler for whom Gelula was a salesman, arrived to identify him, and he broke down and told what he had done with the stolen property.

The Hatowskis admitted having bought jewels from Gelula, but claimed their dealings were in a regular way, and would not admit having bought any diamonds answering the description of the stolen gems. They were arrested on their refusal to show the articles they got from Gelula. Gelula will be taken back to New York. Previous to his arrest here he was employed at 355 Clark street.

MRS. STEEVES SEEKS DIVORCE.

Complainant Better Known as Minnie Eastman, a Lecturer on Women's Branch of Oddfellowship.

Mrs. Amelia E. Steeves, 240 Wells street, who, under the name of Minnie Eastman, has lectured throughout the United States on the work and purposes of women Oddfellows and other subjects, began suit in the Superior Court yesterday against Joseph E. Steeves. She alleges that she was married to him in Milwaukee on July 4, 1895, and that he deserted her four months afterward. She asks that she be allowed to resume her former name of Amelia E. Eastman. Her name appears in the City Directory of 1898 as "Mrs. Minnie E. Steeves, widow of Joseph E. Steeves, 220 Oak street." Her attorneys, when asked to explain this, said that it was an error of the publishers of the directory.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FOR YALE.

Proposed That a Body Be Created to Act with the New President.

New Haven, Conn., July 17.—[Special.]—Another important detail in the scheme for governing Yale University under the régime of President Arthur Hadley was announced today. It is proposed that a university council shall be established to take charge of all matters of general university interest in conjunction with the president.

Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is to be found in the best cafes, clubs, and private sideboards everywhere.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

My Mummy Necklace.

THE mummy necklace was a quaint rough thing, more quaint than beautiful, yet with a certain picturesqueness, and an undeniable fascination, alternate beads of cornelian and gold, and two tiny hearts hanging from the three central beads.

My father gave it to me one day, knowing I had a fancy for these out-of-the-way jewels. I do not know its history, but was told it had been taken off the neck of a mummy.

From the moment it was given me its curious fascination overcame me. I wore it day and night. I fancied it would bring me luck. I certainly felt tiny soft pinches on my neck made by the beads. This I wondered at for a time, but afterward grew too accustomed to them to wonder. There were curious marks on the beads; they were chipped off or indented. Here and there were dark stains.

From the moment I began to wear the necklace my health failed. I grew weaker and weaker, and at last fell seriously ill. Naturally I did not dream of connecting my illness in any way with the influence of my mummy necklace. On the contrary, I clung to it more and more, believing it to be a talisman.

I was lying on my sofa one day when a friend, who had observed my necklace then for the first time, said: "Why do you wear that? It isn't pretty. Let me look at it."

She held it a moment and shuddered.

"O, it's a horrible thing! Don't wear it. It will bring you dreadful ill luck. I believe those are the marks of teeth and the stains of blood."

"It bewitches me. I can't bear to part with it, and I wear it day and night."

Another friend of mine took a dislike to it. She was a believer in magic of all sorts, and was persuaded that the necklace had made me ill and was preventing my recovery.

At last she persuaded me to let her take it to a clairvoyant. A certain cobbler in a suburb of London was the clairvoyant we chose. I parted with the necklace reluctantly. My friend promised to arrange an interview with the cobbler the next day if possible.

That night I fastened my pearl necklace on, missing the feeling of the mummy chain. I lay awake all night. I was not allowed a sleeping draft, and I had coughed till I was exhausted but not sleepy.

Toward dawn my nurse shut the door between her room and mine. I remember observing the light coming through the empty keyhole of her door and each side of my dark blinds.

Suddenly my wrist was seized and violently shaken; the bangles I wore, hung with talismans, rattled and jingled together. Another moment and my throat was seized by tightly clutching, strong hands.

My pearl necklace was shaken. Even then I thought, "The pearls will be scattered." Then the thought came swift and horrible:

"He has come for his necklace." The next flash of thought was: "This is a struggle of thousands of years ago being reenacted. Death is terrible. If only I could call for help! If only I could speak!" But the fingers clutched my throat too tightly.

And then I opened my eyes and saw a great gray formless thing. It lay stretched out on my bed, and through it I saw the light shining through the empty keyhole.

Even then, through my terror, I thought: "Shall I be believed when I tell them tomorrow? Yes, it must be true, because I hear the rain beating on the window pane all the time."

And all the time the clutching and the struggling never ceased upon my throat. All my soul went out into a cry for help to some one stronger than the thing; and then it moved, it lifted, melted away into a gray mist—disappeared.

Two days after this my friend who had taken the necklace to the clairvoyant came, bringing it back with her in a sealed envelope, begging me not to touch it.

The clairvoyant, in his trance, had become unusually excited when she placed the necklace in his hands. He paced about the room, then flung himself on the floor, saying, "Dying, dying! I see autumn leaves everywhere—that is death. O, tell her never to touch it again. It is an accursed thing. It belonged to an Egyptian King thousands of years ago. Blood and warfare followed his footsteps. He wore it. It has never been on a woman's neck before. He knew she wore it, and when he missed it from her neck he was angry. He wants his necklace again. She must not wear it. It will be death to her. But even now she may be saved if she never wears it or even touches it again."

I have never seen my terrible visitor again. Will he come again some day and ask what I have done with his necklace?—Lady's Realm.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

The fact that Andrew Carnegie should be referred to by the Scottish press as "Skibo," that is to say, the name borne by the old Gray family, who for centuries were Lords of Skibo, and owners of the castle of Skibo, serves to recall the fact that a blood curdling curse rests on this self-same castle; and now every one north of the Tweed is asking whether this curse will work against the new American owner of Skibo in the same way that the curse pronounced against the Lord Byron who made a drinking cup of the skull of one of the old time abbots of Newstead Abbey, continued to blight, not only all the descendants of the Lord Byron in question, but likewise the Webb family, who for the last forty years have owned Newstead.

The ban resting upon Skibo dates from the early part of the last century, when by some foul wrong the Grays, who had owned Skibo for several hundred years, were deprived of their ancestral possessions by some people of the name of Doul. Misfortune overtook the latter, and since then Skibo has passed through many hands, including those of the Mackays, the Gordons, the Dempsters, the Cairnsides, and several others, ill-luck pursuing them all until the place was acquired by Andrew Carnegie. In fact, since the Grays were ousted near 200 years ago, no family has possessed Skibo for more than one generation.

At the same time Mr. Carnegie has the good wishes of all the people of the district, into which he has brought much money, and he is adding to the castle in such a way, regardless of cost, that it promises ere long to be one of the finest castles north of the Tweed. The only fault that people find with the multi-millionaire is his chopping down of so many of those huge patriarchs of the forests about Skibo, which for generations have been the pride and glory of the entire country side.

I would not have referred to this curse had it not been for the fact that Mr. Carnegie himself assured his tenants and neighbors the other day that he intended Skibo to be the home of his family "for many generations." He at any rate is not superstitious.

Emperor William has issued orders of the most rigorous character with regard to the equipment of the officers taking part in the great autumn maneuvers of the German army. The Kaiser proposes that the maneuvers shall be as much like the actual campaigning as possible, and is especially determined that the officers of the cavalry regiments shall not as heretofore excite the envy of their less well-to-do comrades by the profection of their wines, and of their table, and by the presence of all sorts of luxuries, which are within the reach of their own purses, but beyond that of the means of their less fortunate comrades. There is to be no champagne drinking, French cuisine, private tents, or private carriages. In fact there are to be no luxuries at all, and the Generals in command of the various army corps taking part in the maneuvers have been informed that the Kaiser will hold them strictly to account in connection with the execution of his orders in this matter.

There is an extravagance in many European regiments of which people in this country have no idea. Thus in some cavalry corps it is imperative that each officer should keep up a racing stable, in others that the officers should keep a number of hunters and contribute to the expenses of the regimental pack of hounds, while again in other corps all the officers are expected to play polo, and no one is permitted to pay less than a certain stipulated amount for his stud of polo ponies. Young officers who do not live up to these requirements are pronounced "uncongenial, and as being "not esprit de corps," and are "shazed" until they leave either the regiment or the army in disgust.

While the Russian Minister of War, General Krapotkin, is partly responsible for the Czar's recent injustice towards Finland, there is no doubt that he is achieving extrordinary success in combating the dishonesty and corruption which are so great a curse to everything connected with the service of the crown in the dominions of the Czar. Thus a General de Howalski, commanding a division of the Cossacks, and belonging to one of the most illustrious houses of the aristocracy of the Don, having been caught devoting to his own personal use and to that of his fellow officers the money assigned to them for the equipment and payment of the men, has now been sentenced, along with his confederates, fourteen in number, to fifteen years' penal servitude, to the loss of nobility, and to solemn military degradation. At the completion of their sentence at hard labor they will be forced to reënter line regiments as ordinary privates, and to serve several years in that capacity before obtaining their military discharge. The severity of the sentences, which were approved by the Czar in spite of the tremendous influence exercised at court in behalf of the condemned men, has spread consternation and alarm throughout the higher ranks of the Russian army, where dishonesty has been the rule rather than the exception.

M. de Ressman, who while he lay dying the other day at Paris, had his apartments invaded by members of the Italian embassy, who seized all his papers and carried them off, a French Commissary of Police and several French detectives being in attendance to see that no opposition was offered to the action of the Italian officials, was for many years one of the most conspicuous figures in the diplomatic and court life of Europe, and held in turn the post of Italian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, in Paris, and at St. Petersburg, as well as at Constantinople.

This outrage to which he was subjected, and which is declared by his friends at Paris to have hastened his death, besides embittering his last moments, was undoubtedly due to the fact that the domestic surroundings of the dying diplomat were not what they should have been and that the Italian government feared that a quantity of confidential state papers which he was known to have retained in his possession might fall into the hands of an unscrupulous adventuress who would be likely to use them for purposes of blackmail.

Of course from a strictly legal point of view the French police had no right whatsoever to lend themselves to or to take part in any such seizure of papers as that perpetrated without judicial warrant by the members of the Italian embassy at Paris. But the governments of continental Europe, and even in England, are accustomed to render one another extra legal services such as these.

Thus I remember when the late Sir William White, British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte, died suddenly and unexpectedly at a hotel at Berlin while on his way home to England, a secretary of the British embassy at Berlin, accompanied by members of the German police, invaded his apartments within an hour or two after his death and seized all his papers and correspondence, despite the protest of his grief-stricken widow, Lady White, who is a German by birth, but who, having a number of Russian relatives, was exposed to a suspicion that she might place her husband's correspondence with his government at the disposal of the Muscovite authorities.

Then, too, in Italy, when Admiral Count Bombelles died at Florence suddenly in the disgrace which had overtaken him after the suicide of Crown Prince Rudolph, of whose household he was the chief, the Austrian Consul General, accompanied by Italian police officials, appeared upon the scene and took possession not only of all the Admiral's papers and correspondence, but also of a quantity of bric-a-brac and portraits of the imperial family of Austria, although the Admiral had left a will bequeathing everything that he possessed, including his correspondence, to the fair but frail lady with whom he had been living for a number of years.

Of course the object has been in each case to avoid state and court secrets from falling into the hands of people capable of taking unfair advantage thereof. But this does not in any way justify what is in every sense of the word an illegality and an outrage.

The late Ambassador Ressman was the bitter enemy of Crispi, who on one memorable occasion summarily dismissed him from the post of Italian Ambassador to France on a charge of having promoted the circulation in the French press of stories concerning the exceedingly questionable antecedents of Mme. Crispi. When Crispi subsequently lost the Premiership Ressman was reinstated by King Humbert. But he was afterwards placed on the retired list for refusing on his transfer to London to return to the archives of the Paris embassy certain valuable state papers and secrets which gave him a species of hold on the Italian government, sufficient, in fact, to secure a pension of which he might otherwise have been deprived.

Fruit shipped to all parts of the EARTH, at Kunse's, 60 State-st. Tel. Central 1468.

WOMEN BEAT HAND BOOKS

REAP A RICH HARVEST BY BETTING ON "SURE THINGS."

Saloonkeeper "Denny" Foley Learns What It Is to Be the Victim of a "Killing"—Mrs. Margaret Considine Complains to Inspector Shea Because the Bartender Refuses to Pay Her After the Conspiracy Is Discovered—Aided by a Wheelman.

"Denny" Foley, whose saloon at 196 West Madison street was until recently the headquarters for a number of the sporting fraternity who patronize the hand books rather than attend the races, now knows what it is to be the victim of a "killing." He also knows, by this time, how easy it is to make a "killing" under certain circumstances, and the knowledge that women can perform the feat does not add to his satisfaction, by any means.

Along with "Denny" are several more saloonkeepers in West Madison street who have just awakened to the fact that a score or more of keen-witted women are ahead of the racing game in sums ranging from $50 to $500 which they won on "sure thing" bets last week. The secret came out yesterday, although the explanation had been reached to the satisfaction of the hand book men in a few hours after they had parted with their money.

"I wud loike to see the Inspector, av ye plaze," was the greeting given the desk sergeant at the Desplaines Street Police Station yesterday morning by a middle-aged woman, neatly attired and wearing a man's hat. "I hev some private business with him."

As soon as she was shown into the office of Inspector Shea that official recognized her as one of several women who had been arrested and fined $10 and costs a few days previously for gambling. Her offense was committed at the expense of the hand book men, and in a rendezvous near Peoria and Madison street, over a grocery store.

Wants Her Money Back.

"Well, what can I do for you?" the Inspector asked. "Have you come around to pay your fine?"

"My foine is paid, Inspector, I'd have you to know," was the reply, "and I came here to see you on a private matter of me own."

"Well, what's the matter? what's the trouble?"

"I want to get my money back from that barkeeper," said the woman. "My name's Margaret Considine, and I'm an honest, hard-working woman. I wash dishes in a restaurant down on Madison street, and it's trouble enough I have to get along on the wages I get. I have a lady friend who plays the races once in awhile, you see, and when she came to me the other day and told me that a horse—I forget the name—was a 'sure thing' and for me to bet all the money I had on him, I took $6 down to the barkeeper. Sure enough the horse won, and at 10 to 1. And what do you think the barkeeper said to me when I went to get my money?"

"I haven't the slightest idea," replied Inspector Shea, who by this time was beginning to get interested in the story.

"He said he would give me back just what I bet and divil a cent more. More than that, he told me that I had bet on a sure thing when I knew the horse had run the race already. He said I was a thief, bad luck to him, and I want you to help me get my money."

"That's out of the question," replied the Inspector. "How can I get your money when you were gambling on the races? I ought to arrest you."

Offers the Inspector Half.

"Now, Inspector, dear," the woman said, with a rich, far-down brogue, "of course it was against the law, but I needed a little money. If you'll only go to that barkeeper and talk to him quietly, I think he'll pay me, and when I get that $60 I'll give you half."

Inspector Shea began to ask the woman questions, which finally drew from her the admission that she with a dozen more women had been working a clever scheme on all the hand books in the vicinity of Madison and Halsted streets, and inside of three days had fleeced them to a merry tune. The activity of the police had spoiled their game through the arrests of the hand book men, however, and now there was no place on the West Side for women to bet on the races.

According to Inspector Shea's caller, the successful working of the plan for "jobbing" the hand book men was due to the fact that none of the saloons where that form of betting was practiced had direct telegraphic communication with the racetracks. Somebody discovered that the result of the races was not known at Foley's place until at least thirty minutes after the news had been received at the Western Union office downtown. The only place in the vicinity having direct communication with the racetracks being Johnny Rogers' saloon at May and Madison streets. The women put their heads together and conspired against the hand books.

How the "Killing" Was Made.

"We rented a nice little room right near Foley's place," said Mrs. Considine to the Inspector, "and we all went up and staid there while the races were going on, just to show them that we were not getting any information, you know. Then we looked out the back window across a vacant lot and waited until a young fellow on a wheel stopped before a billboard and made a lot of figures with a piece of chalk. Then we sent our money down to the barkeeper and put it up on a horse that was a sure thing, sure enough."

In other words, the figures made by the wheelman on the billboard represented that such and such horses had won at certain odds. The bike rider had scorched down Washington boulevard from Rogers' saloon as soon as the telegraph had flashed the news from the racetrack. Each figure represented a horse, and the figures were not so small that they could not be read through a good pair of opera glasses. And that is how Denny Foley and two more members of the sporting fraternity in West Madison street came to be on the wrong side of a "killing" the other day.

CAN NEITHER READ NOR WRITE.

Remarkable Testimony of a Young Woman at Marmora, Ont., of Her Neglected Education.

Marmora, Ont., July 17.—[Special.]—At the inquest into the death of the 18-year-old daughter of James McCoy, who is supposed to have poisoned herself, Laura Maybee, the 19-year-old daughter of Mrs. McCoy, was questioned. She said: "I never went to school. I do not know there is a God. The preachers never visited our house. I can't read or write."

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[EPISCOPAL.]

DELAFIELD, WIS

PROXIES FOR STOCK IN.

DIAMOND MATCH STOCKHOLDERS APPROVE OF INCREASE.

More than Two-Thirds of the Stockholders Give Formal Assent to the Proposed Increase in Capital Stock —Increase in Price of Matches Already Agreed Upon—Guardian Trust Selects Officers—Alton Reorganization Plan Agreed Upon.

Proxies have been received by officers of the Diamond Match company from the holders of more than two-thirds of the stock of the company, thus insuring the carrying through of the plan to authorize an increase of $4,000,000 in the capital stock. The meeting of stockholders will be formal, and no opposition is expected to the plan as outlined in the circular to the stockholders. The Diamond Match company holds options now on those companies which are looked upon in the light of competitors. As soon as the new stock issue is authorized such an amount of it as is necessary will be issued to acquire control of the outside concern. Edwin Gould is to receive stock of the Diamond Match company in exchange for his interest in the Continental Match company. The control of the other matchmaking concerns will be secured through the payment of cash secured through the sale of stock to present holders of Diamond Match stock. The new stock will go to stockholders at par.

A new price list for matches has been prepared to go into effect Aug. 1, and this increases the price of nearly all of the brands of matches made by the Diamond Match company. While there is no large increase made in any particular brand, the advance will cover all the territory in which the Diamond Match company sells goods. Officers of the company say it will not be sufficient to affect the retail price for matches and consumers will not feel the effect of the raise. The wholesale merchants, as well as the retailers, will find their profits reduced as a result of the advance. Officers of the company estimate the profits after the rival concerns are out of the field at $2,500,000 a year, or more than twice the profits shown in the last annual statement of the company. Profits during 1898 were $1,155,000, and there was required for dividends on capital stock $1,100,000. To pay 10 per cent on the full $15,000,000 which will be authorized will require $1,500,000, but it is not expected all this stock will be issued at once.

Guardian Trust Elects Officers.

The Guardian Trust company, which is the successor of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust company of Kansas City, at a meeting in Kansas City on Saturday selected officers to serve after the removal of the concern to Chicago. Only one change has been made so far in the list of officers, though it is probable there will be some further changes after the company has opened its offices in the New York Life Building. A. E. Stilwell will be President, J. McD. Trimble, E. L. Martin, J. J. Cairnes, and J. T. Nolthenius Vice Presidents, William S. Taylor Treasurer, Frank P. Wilcox Assistant Treasurer, Arthur C. Robinson Secretary, and E. S. Mosher, Marc Hubbert, and N. Norton Assistant Secretaries, and Trimble & Braley general counsel. The $1,250,000 new capital has been subscribed for largely by Chicago people, and, as has already been announced, there are a number of Chicago men who will serve on the directory, including John W. Gates, C. B. Shedd, T. L. Chadbourne, and W. T. Graham. H. H. Harris of Champaign, Ill., will also serve on the board. It is expected to have the offices in the New York Life Building opened by Aug. 15. A branch office will be maintained in Kansas City. The company will do no banking business.

The American Writing Paper company, which is to control the mills manufacturing practically all of the fine writing paper produced in New England, offers $6,600,000 of its first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds for subscription. This is the company which was organized some time ago with a capital of $25,000,000, half in preferred and the other in common stock, and with an authorized bond issue of $17,000,000. All of the bonds except those offered now for subscription went to manufacturers interested in the new company and for the retiring of the bonds of the constituent companies.

Alton's Reorganization Plan.

The Chicago and Alton railroad reorganization scheme, which is to be submitted to stockholders at a meeting to be held Sept. 7, provides for an issue of $40,000,000 of fifty year 3 per cent refunding gold bonds. The proceeds of this bond issue are to be used for funding present indebtedness of the company and also for extensions, improvements, and for the maintenance of its lines. The stockholders will be called upon to authorize the bond issue and to execute a mortgage, of which the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank will be trustee, to secure the issuing of these bonds and to issue additional bonds under the mortgage, as may be thereafter authorized by the stockholders.

The Distillery Company of America, the corporation organized to take over the various distilling and warehouse companies, was incorporated in New Jersey last week with a capital of $125,000,000, of which $55,000,000 is to be preferred and the remainder common stock. Immediately after the incorporation of the company it took formal possession of the majority interest in the four concerns which had been deposited under the agreement for the consolidation.

The directors of the Federal Steel company have formally voted to set $581,053 for the dividend which was recently declared on the common stock. This money is to be held in the treasury of the company until it can be legally distributed to stockholders. The directors have also set aside the amount necessary to pay full dividends on the preferred stock during the year 1899.

The Chicago stock market was dull yesterday, but prices held firm. National Biscuit common was the most active stock on the local list, with sales of 950 shares. The stock sold low and left off with close at 45¾. Diamond Match, notwithstanding the new issue of stock which stockholders are to have at par, fails to hold the strength developed before the announcement of the proposed increase. There were sales of 202 shares of Diamond Match yesterday, with 147¼ bid, 148¾ low, and with the close at 146.

Foreign exchange was firm yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	487¾	484
Commercial	486¾	483¾
Paris Francs—		
Actual	5 17½	5 20
Commercial	5 18¾	5 21¼

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed pfd.	210	44¾	44¼	44½
American Radiator pfd.	4	104	104	104
American Strawboard	200	32¾	32	32
American Tinplate	350	38	32	32
Chicago City Railway	2	265	265	265
Chicago Telephone	18	215	214	215
Diamond Match	202	147¾	146¾	146¾
Lake St. Elevated	5	10	10	10
Metropolitan Elevated	14	18¾	18	18¾
Do pfd	250	57	57	57
National Biscuit	950	46	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	210	99¾	99	99¾
National Starch	253	51	50	50
Do pfd	50	90	90	90
North Chicago	4	245	245	245
South Side Elevated	324	98¾	98	98¾
Union Elevated	30	85	85	85
West Chicago	20	12¼	12¼	12¼

BONDS.

$1000 Lake St. Inc 5s	49¾	$30000 Met L 4½s	97
800 Do 4s	47¾	2000 W C ons 5s	107
5000 Cos Gas 5s	110¾	4000 Chi Gas 5s	111¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 17.	July 10.
New York	$106,706,461	$112,616,934
Chicago	20,678,514	20,560,623
Boston	24,060,509	20,114,876
Philadelphia	11,366,297	10,854,88
St. Louis	4,800,011	5,489,730
Baltimore	11,305,297	11,158,588

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount bid, par asked.

STRIKE SWAYS THE MARKET.

Depressing Influences Have a Tendency to Lower Values in Wall Street.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—We'll never gave nearly all its attention today to the Brooklyn trolley strike and talk of gold exports, and as both these were unsettling influences the market was weak and dull. Commission houses did little or nothing and the larger interests supported their stocks in a distant sort of way. The traders were aggressively bearish and sold stocks short from the opening of the market to its close. The strike caused a lower opening in all the street railway stocks, and during the day there was considerable weakness in these shares. The inevitable guilty cause, and thereafter the weakened bold [illegible] in connection with noteworthy maintenance [illegible] the market held down [illegible] open two hours Wall street had a well defined idea that the Brooklyn strike is a failure and likely to last but a short time.

To this theory was due Brooklyn's steadiness around 112. The stock was well taken by inside interests, and quite a number of buying orders were executed for out-of-town account. It was evident that the Brooklyn strike had been well discounted and that certain bear interests seized their opportunity to cover stocks. There is a large outstanding short account, however, held principally among the professional room traders.

Manhattan and Metropolitan were both affected, and attempts were made to create the impression that the employés of these systems would also strike in sympathy with the Brooklyn men. In bear quarters were professed many fears that the strike would spread to New York City lines, and these undoubtedly had the effect of keeping down the buying. In Manhattan, however, there was excellent support, and Metropolitan was picked up by insiders whenever it got to 220.

A further advance in London's open discount market caused apprehension of gold exports. Some of the foreign houses had cables intimating that the Bank of England is likely to advance its rate on Thursday, and in some quarters action was expected before that date. This state of affairs, coupled with the easier condition of the local money market, indicated, according to Wall street theories, that gold will be shipped from this country before the end of the week. That the current quotation for demand sterling is still below the gold shipping point was not considered and the denials of the institution mentioned as the probable shipper were also ignored.

Banking authorities said that gold shipments are possible, but did not think that any metal will be sent out this week.

A decline in money was an encouraging feature of today's market. The call rate dropped 2¼ per cent. While this did not seem to have any effect upon the general sentiment, it was well received in high quarters. Bankers who have been predicting lower rates for the last few days said that the decline is likely to hold unless gold goes abroad before the end of the week.

Outside of the street railways the stock market generally was dull. London took little part in speculation here, arbitrage business being too small to be of consequence.

The news of the day was meager and unimportant. Trade reports were again encouraging and Western advices indicated an enormous yield of corn. It was really a day in which Wall street tempers were tried by the sluggishness of the market and the general inactivity. The few stocks that did move a range of more than 1 per cent were influenced by traders' operations and by matters that had nothing whatever to do with them and not by definite developments.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The stock market today was an aimless and insignificant affair except so far as the dullness and neglect were significant of the doubt felt in many minds over the money outlook. Operations were strictly confined to professional manipulation by the room traders. This kind of trading resulted in only trivial net changes, most of which were on the side of losses. The range of prices was quite wide during the day, many stocks at one time rising a shade over Saturday and then dropping from 1 to 2 points.

The latter portion of the day was devoted to a desultory covering movement, which reclaimed most of the earlier losses. Even Brooklyn Transit, which was the center of the day's weakness, recovered to within ¼ of Saturday's close, but yielded sharply to bear pressure in the final dealings. Labor troubles played a large part in the day's market, Brooklyn Transit being the most spicuously affected by reason of the strike amongst its employés.

The stocks opened off 1%, and Manhattan and Metropolitan Street railway were keenly affected in sympathy, the former losing 1¼ and the latter 2 points. Brooklyn Transit declined 2¾, as reported by inside interests and quickly rallied a point, giving the short interests, which is supposed to be large, small opportunity to cover. Later the stock fell an extreme 2¼ when the news came that the street car strike in Cleveland had been renewed, as it was thought this might presage a general sympathetic strike.

People's Gas and Federal Steel as being Flower's specialties, were depressed in sympathy with the Brooklyn stocks, Federal Steel dropping an extreme 1¾. New York Air Brake also broke 1¼ points, and after vibrating a point recovered. American Smelting moved upward on the decision of the Colorado Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the State's eight hour law, the conflicting interpretations of which led to the smelters' strike. Tinplate moved up on the wage scale agreement and the advance in the price of the product.

The late weakness of Brooklyn Transit and a break in Sugar of nearly 2 points brought the most active selling movement of the day, when net declines reached a point in a number of cases, including the granger stocks, Manhattan, Metropolitan and in New York Central reached 1¾.

The failure of the call money market to weaken in spite of Saturday's favorable bank statement caused uneasiness regarding the future. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent, and the rate weakened to 3 per cent only after most of the demand had been satisfied. Rumors of financial difficulties in London caused doubt and hesitation in all the world's gold stock markets. The private discount rate there rose to 3¾ per cent, and demand sterling and cables here advanced ¼ cent.

There were persistent rumors that gold would go from New York this week. Transactions in the local stock market for London account were, however, insignificant. The absence of any announcement of a gold shipment by tomorrow's steamer was a factor in the late recovery of the market, which brought prices generally back to near Saturday's close.

The market for bonds was dull and heavy, in sympathy with stocks. Total sales, par value, $1,950,000. United States bonds advanced ¼ and the old 4s, registered, ¼ in the bid price.

Money on call steady, 2@4½; last loan, 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487¾ for demand and at 484@484½ for sixty days; posted rates, 485@486 and 488@488½; commercial bills, 485@483½.

Silver certificates, 60@61c. Bar silver, 60¾c. Mexican dollars, 48c.

Government bonds, firm; State bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, easy.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 331,194 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. July 17.	July 15.
Amn. Sugar	25,100	156¾	155¼	156½	157
Do pfd	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	
*Amn. Tobacco	700	96	95¼	96	97¼
Anaconda	8,800	56¼	55	55¾	56¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	2,000	41¾	41	41¾	42¼
Do pfd	300	93	88	88	87½
Amn. Tin	900	33½	33	33	33½
Amn. Spirits	1,400	6¾	6¾	6¾	7¼
Atchison	4,100	19¾	19¼	19¼	20¼
Do pfd	25,000	61¾	59¾	60¾	61¾
Amn. Steel Hoop	900	29¾	28¾	29¾	
Do pfd	15	76	76	76	
A. Spir. Mfg. Co	1,100	6¾	6¾	7	6¾
Amn. Type Fdg	20	143	143	143	143
Amn. Malting Co	100	16	16	16	
Do pfd	200	70	70	70	
A. Steel & Wire	2,900	55¾	54¾	55¾	55¾
Do pfd	400	96¼	96¼	96¼	
Car Foundry	400	16	16	16	
Do pfd	400	70	70	70	
Brk. Rap. Tran.	65,600	112¾	110¾	112	112¾
Balto. & Ohio	100	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do pfd	100	87½	87½	87½	87½
Can. Pacific	200	104½	104½	104½	
Do pfd	100	104½	104½	104½	
Cent. Pacific	1,000	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Chi. Gas	1,600	97¾	96¾	97¾	98¾
Chi. Ter. & T.	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Con. Gas	1,900	213¾	212¾	213¾	214¾
Con. Tobacco	1,500	39¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Do pfd	300	118	118	118	118
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	1,500	45¾	45	45¾	46¾
Col. So. 1st pfd	18	63	63	63	64
Do 2d pfd	18	45	45	45	44¾
Cent. Pacific	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,300	61¾	61¼	60	60¾
Del. & Hud.	100	127	127	127	127
Del. Lack. & W.	100	182	182	182	182
Den. & Rio G.	300	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	300	76	74¾	76	76
D. M. Fy. & D.	400	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Dominion Coal	150	83¼	82¼	82¼	83½
Franklin Mining	100	19	19¼	19	19¼
Hocking	100	27	27	27	
Hanna	100	45¼	45¼	45	45
Ill. Steel	800	88½	88½	88	88½
Illinois Central	100	83¾	83½	83¾	83¾
Iowa Cent.	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¾
Int. Paper	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
Do pfd	300	71½	71½	71½	72
Louisv. & Nash.	1,900	71¼	70¾	71¼	
Do pfd	800	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Manhattan	24,000	113¾	111¾	113¾	114¾
Mex. C. R. pfd	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Met. St. Ry.	2,400	221	219½	220¾	222¾
Mex. Cen. [Ltd]	1,900	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Mob. & Ohio	100	45	45	45	45
Missouri Pac.	12,800	45¼	44¾	47¾	48
Mex. National	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Minn. & St. Louis	100	58	58	58	
Do pfd	100	90	90	90	90
Nat. Biscuit	950	46	45¾	45¾	46
Do pfd	210	99¾	99	99¾	100¼
Nor. Pacific	10,100	30¾	29¾	30¾	31
Do pfd	5,600	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
N. Y. Central	100	135¾	135¾	135¾	137¾
Norfolk & W.	400	21	20¾	21	20¾
Do pfd	700	70½	70¼	71	70¾
North Amn. Co.	100	11	11	11	
N. Y. Ont. & W.	1,700	25¾	25¼	25¾	26¼
Nat. Lead pfd	150	113¾	111¾	113¾	113¾
Nat. Starch	2,200	47	46	46¾	47¾
Nat. Steel	1,300	50¾	50	50	51
Do pfd	670	91	90	90	90¾
Pressed Car pfd	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¾
People's Gas	2,800	117¾	116¾	117¾	117¾
Penn. R. R.	8,500	135¾	135	135¾	137¾
Pacific Mail	900	47¾	47¼	47¾	47½
Pullman	200	160	160	160	
P. D. & E.	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
P. C. C. & St. L.	500	52	52	52	54
Reading 1st pfd	3,300	60¾	59¾	60¾	60¾
Do 2d pfd	500	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Southern Ry. pfd	1,500	61¾	60¾	61¾	61¾
Southern Pac.	1,500	31¾	31¼	31¾	31¾
St. L. & S. W.	500	14¾	13½	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	2,800	36	35¾	36	35
St. L. & San Fran.	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	
St. Paul & D.	100	84	84	84	
S. R. & T.	600	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
Texas Pacific	1,000	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
T. Coal & Iron	6,100	90	89	90	90
Third Ave.	100	190	190	190	190
Twin City	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	68¾
Union Pacific	4,800	39¾	39¼	39¾	40¼
Do pfd	2,600	77¾	77¾	77¾	78¾
U. S. Rubber	2,700	48¾	47¾	48¾	49¾
Do pfd	1,100	113¾	113¾	113¾	114¾
U. S. Leather	100	6	6	6	7
Do pfd	1,600	71¾	70¾	71¾	71
Va. Coal & Iron	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Wabash	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Do pfd	8,100	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
Western Union	300	85¾	85¾	85¾	86¾
Wis. Cent.	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Wheeling	100	181	181	181	181

*Ex-div. 3½ per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	United States	
American		Wells-Fargo	

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	100¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	112¾
U. S. 3s, reg	108¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	112¾
U. S. 5s, coup	109½	U. S. 5s, reg., ex-in.	111½
U. S. new 4s, reg		U. S. 5s, coup., ex-in.	112¾
ex-int	129	Dist. Col. 3-65s	119
U. S. new 4s, coup	130		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

15000 Atch gen 4s	101¾@102	17000 do 1st coll 5s	97¾@98
8000 do adjmt	84¾@84¾	10000 M-O new 6s	127½
8000 Ann Arbor 4s	96@96¼	4000 do g m 4s	87¼
87000 H O 4s	98½@98¾	15000 Mex Int cons	89½@89¾
121000 do 4s	101@101¾	4000 M-St L 5s	115¼
17000 Bkln Un El 1st	103¾	8000 M-St P W-M 1st	120¾
5000 B C R-N 1st coll tr 5s	116½	2000 do g m 4s	112¾
3000 Cam So 1st	106½	8000 do D-G S 5s	116½
31000 Cent Ga con 5s	97@97¼	18000 N Y C-W ref 4s	106¼@106¾
3000 C N J g m 5s	121	1000 Na Starch 6s	101
1000 do reg	120	8000 N Y C L 5 3½s	101¾
16000 C-O gen 4½s	97¾@98¼	5000 do M C 5s	101¾
2000 do R-A div 1st con 4s	104¼	5000 N Y O 1st	113
20000 C Pac 1st	101¾	1000 N Y L-W 1st	138
15000 C-N W g f 6s	118	6000 N P gen lien	67¾
8000 C R-Q con 7s	113¼@114	13000 do price 4s	106¾
6000 do Neb ex 4s	115¼	30000 N-W con 4s	94¾@95
5000 C R I-P 4s	108	50000 O R-N 4s	101¾@102
3000 C C C-St L gu 4s	95¼	10000 P S-L E 1st	116
3000 C-Mem-Bir deb 5s	1933..122¾	69000 Rdg gen 4s	87¾@88¾
1000 Col Mid 1st	70	87000 St L S W 1st	30¼@31
1000 C-Sr 5s	115	87000 do 2d inc	13¾@14
1000 C-L W 1st	108	11000 St L-I M 4s	111¾@114¾
75000 Colo-So 4s	89¾	85000 do 4s	86¾@87
1000 D-R G 4s	100½	5000 St L S F class A	114
10000 Del Lack & W 7s	99	10000 do g m 5s	109
5000 Edison N Y 1st	111¾@114	10000 So P Cal 6s	106¾@107
10000 E C-N 5s	101	8000 So P Ariz 1st	112¾
2000 E T V-G con 5s	119	8000 St F M-M con 4s	106
11000 Erie gen lien	72¾	6000 S A-A P 4s	80
1000 do prior 4s	92¾	47000 So Ry 6s	109¾
4000 H Val 4½s	101½	1000 T-H-I-I Bar 5s	109
5000 I-G N 5ds	94	10000 T-N O 5s	104¾
3000 Ia Cent 1st	113	50000 Tex M 4s inc tr ctfs	56¼
5000 K F-O 1st	110	4000 U P 4s	105¾
14000 L S-M S 1st reg	107¾	5000 W N Y P 5s	25¾
2000 L g m 4s	100¾	45000 Wis C 4s	84¾
15000 L-N coll tr 4s	99¾	8000 Wab 2d 5s	102¾
21000 MK T 1st 4s	86¾	83000 do 5s inc B	85¾@86¼
25000 do 2d	68¾		
44000 Mo P tr 5s	100¾		

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $279,836,457; gold reserve, $244,041,025.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

Boston, Mass., July 17.—[Special.]—The Boston market held steady as a rule without marked feature. From 58¾, at the close Saturday, New England railroad common rose to 63¾; later selling at 60 on small sales. Montana was active, as activity is measured nowadays in this stock, 494 shares selling in the morning at 87@88. Other mines were a little soft in tone until the final dealings when the leading stocks rose briskly. Utah yielding 1 to 42¾, with rally to 43¾, and Santa Fe, 1 to 15¾, while Atlantics was off ¼ at 21¼, rallying strongly to 22¾ at the close. United States oil lost 1 to 47¾; Boston and Maine fell back 2 to 196; New Haven, 1 to 215; Tamarack was off 4 at 225. Call loans, 3@4½ per cent; 2@2½; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	6,000	156¼	156¾	155¼	156¾
Atchison	50	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾
Do pfd	1,300	61¼	61¼	60	60¾
Aradian Mining	400	68	68	63	63¾
Bell Telephone	50	345	346	345	346
Bost. & Mon. Min.	550	360	370	358	358
Bkdie Mining	100	37	37	37	37
C. B. & Q.	3,000	135¾	136	134¾	135¾
Chi. Junction	50	145	146	145	146
Centennial Mining	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Dominion Coal	150	83¼	82¼	82¼	83½
Franklin Mining	100	19	19¼	19	19¼
Hocking	100	27	27	27	27
Hanna	150	45¼	45¼	45	45
Old Dom. Mining	300	88½	88½	88	88½
Parrott	100	53¾	53½	53¾	53¾
Pioneer Mining	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
R. L.	200	8	8	8	8
Quincy Mining	100	170	170	170	170
Utah	700	43¼	43½	42¾	43¾
Santa Fe	500	14	14	15¾	15¾
Union Pacific	400	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¾
Do pfd	300	76¼	77	76¼	77
West End R. R.	100	95	95	95	95
Wolverine Mining	100	47	46¼	46¼	46¾

BONDS.

$1000 Gas 2ds	67	$2000 Atch 4s	100¾
1000 C B-Q conv 5s	124¾	1000 Steel plain 5s	102¾
2000 W C 5s	76		

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	21	Ontario	700
Crown Point	24	Ophir	70
Con. Cal. & Va	190	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	60	Quicksilver	210
Gould & Currie	25	Quicksilver pfd	800
Hale & Norcross	83	Sierra Nevada	55
Homestake	60	Standard	240
Iron Silver	50	Union Con	24
Mexican	54	Yellow Jacket	32

DENVER, Colo., July 17.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	12¾	13	7,000
Cadillac	1		1,000
C. C. & M.	10	10¼	10,000
Los Angeles	57	6	1,000
Wagner Basin	3¾	4¾	2,000
Union	28½	29	2,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 17.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Argentum J	28	28¼	1,000
Anaconda	17	18	1,000
Acacia	12¾	13¼	40,000
Alice & M	10	10½	10,000
Damon	16¼	16¾	15,000
Elkton	91	92½	1,000
El Paso	20	20½	2,000
Findley	2	2¼	5,000
Gold Sovereign	67	70	17,200
Independence	50¼	51	6,200
Isabella	70½	72¾	2,000
Jackpot	89¾	91	6,000
Kimberley	6¾	7	6,200
Moon Anchor	100	110	1,200
Mobile	12½	13	4,000
National	12½	13	34,000
Nugget	9	9¼	7,500
Oriole	7¾	8	8,000
Portland	193	194½	7,000
Pinnacle	17¾	17¾	10,500
Pharmacist	4	4¼	8,000
Republic	1¾	1¾	2,000
Union	23¾	24¼	18,000
Work	24¼	24½	7,500

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 17.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	13	13¼	2,000
Findley	20	20½	2,000
Ironclad	2	2¼	2,000
Kimberley	6¾	7	4,000
Princess Alice	49	50	14,000
Pinnacle	17¾	17¾	500
Papoose	6½	6¾	3,000
Work	24¼	24½	3,000
Acacia	13	13¼	2,000
Mobile	6	6¼	6,000
Golden Age	3¾	3¾	6,000
Golden Dale	3¾	3¾	3,000
Bob Lee	3¾	3¾	3,000
A. & P.	11¼	11¾	24,000
Gold Deposit	2¾	2¾	5,000
Bull & Bear	97½	100	127,000
National	13¾	13¾	2,000
Mary	6¾	7	7,000
Gertrude	6	6¼	2,000
Anna May	2¾		21,000
Lottie G	100	125	12,000

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, July 17.—American securities opened better but later eased off and remained quiet with operators inactive. The tone was dull. Spanish 4s closed 58. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £101,000. Gold at Buenos Ayres, 112.40. Gold bars, 77s 9d. Consols for money, 106 1-16; do for the account, 106¾; Canadian Pacific, 99; Erie, 13¾; Erie first pfd., 37¾; Illinois Central, 118; Northern Pacific pfd., 79; St. Paul common, 134½; New York Central, 141¾; Pennsylvania, 69¼; Reading, 10¾; Union Pacific pfd., 78½; Atchison, 20¾; Louisville, 73¾; bar silver steady, 27¾d per oz; Grand Trunk, 7¾; money, 2 per cent; Anaconda, 11 9-16. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾@3¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills, 3¾ per cent.

BERLIN, July 17.—Prices were quiet on the bourse today. Local shares were harder and Spanish 4s declined on Western advices.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—On the bourse today business was inactive. Spanish 4s declined sharply. American securities were fairly maintained. Local shares were strong.

PARIS, July 17.—At the opening of the bourse today there were numerous repurchases on rumored intervening purchases of Rio Tintos and Spanish 4s. A stagnation of business ensued, but the market closed firm.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 11@13c; fowls, 11c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 50@70c; geese, $1.00@1.25; pigeons, 35@25c. Dressed turkeys—Average grades, hens or toms, per lb, 10¼c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, large, per lb, 20@22c; do small and medium, 16@18c; do Pennsylvania, mixed weights, 16@18c; do western, dry-picked, 8¼@9 lb to pair, 15c; do scalded, 8½@8¾ lbs to pair, 14c; do dry-picked or scalded, under 3 lbs, 12@13c; do under 2 lbs, 10@11c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 12@12½c; do Western, known fancy marks, 12½c; do Western and Southwestern, dry-picked, average prime, 12c; do Western scalded, average prime, 12c; do heavy, 11@11½c; old cocks, 9@9½c; ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb, 15@16c; do Long Island, spring, 15@16c; do Western, spring, 14@15c; do old, 8@9c; geese, Eastern, spring, 15c; do Western, old, 9@10c. Squabs, choice large white, per doz, $2.00@2.25; do small and dark, $1.00@1.50.

Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., July 17.—[Special.]—There were 20,400 lbs of butter offered on the Board of Trade today, of which 5,760 lbs were sold at 17c. The other was withdrawn, and the Quotations committee declared the market steady at 18c.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 17.—Credit balances, $1.28. Certificates opened at $1.24¼ bid for cash; sales, 1,000 at $1.24¼; 1,000 at $1.24¾; 1,000 at $1.25; 1,000

BOOM IN LAKE TRAFFIC.

EXCEEDS MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS OF VESSEL OWNERS.

Advance in Rates During the Summer Months Unequaled in the Last Ten Years—Demand for Boats to Carry Coal and Ore Cannot Be Met—Wages Increased from 10 to 15 Per Cent—Rail Lines to the Seaboard Are Prosperous.

[Through an inexcusable blunder the following story was omitted from yesterday's issue of The Tribune.]

The increase in lake traffic at midsummer has exceeded the expectations expressed by even the most sanguine vessel owners at the opening of navigation last April. The advance in rates has been steady from week to week, first in one great line of traffic and then another, until it has reached the highest figures paid during the summer months in this decade. Still, with the advancing carrying charges freight has steadily accumulated.

There is more coal to be carried than there are ships to take it; there is more ore to go from the mines to the furnaces than vessels to carry it; and were it not for the new position of the great trunk lines of railroads from Chicago to the seaboard, grain would be accumulating at upper lake ports for lack of tonnage to carry it to Eastern and foreign markets.

Wages on lake vessels and on docks have been advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. Practically, every demand of the labor unions, excepting that of the grain shovelers at Buffalo, has been granted or satisfactorily compromised.

The changed tactics of the trunk lines have been felt in a marked degree and it is feared by vessel owners that from this time henceforth they will be compelled to face rail competition to the seaboard. The change will have a marked effect upon the grain trade of Chicago and, for the time being at least, has given this city an advantage over rivals on Lake Superior and lower Lake Michigan.

Increase of Freight Rates.

Freight rates on the principal commodities July 15 for the last five years have been (cents):

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Iron ore, Lake Superior...	.85	60	50	50	100
Corn, Chicago.....	1	1	1¼	¾	2
Wheat, Duluth.....	1¼	1¼	1¼	¾	2¼
Coal, Buffalo to Chicago..	.50	30	20	20	50
Coal, Cleveland to Lake S.	.30	30	20	20	40

These figures explain why boats that were losing money a year ago are now paying their owners large dividends, which by the end of the season will average half what many of them were considered worth at the opening of navigation.

Last fall four steamers of the Inter Ocean Transportation company at Milwaukee were sold to a Cleveland vessel man for $70,000. They will more than pay for themselves this year. Steamers of the 3000-foot class, which word ago could not be found to date and past the time when they could earn money, will easily pay from 25 to 35 per cent profit by the end of November.

When M. A. Bradley, a large owner of vessels, of Cleveland, was informed that one of his ships had foundered last fall he expressed satisfaction when he heard that the crew was safe, for he said the lost boat was only a cause of trouble and would never make anything more. Boats of that class are this season scheduled for a profit of from $15,000 to $20,000. The wave of prosperity has even extended to the small lumber schooners, which are in great demand.

Activity in Iron and Steel.

The direct cause of the prosperity in lake business is the great activity in the iron and steel trade. The iron mining companies are putting forth every effort to get down all of the ore possible from the mines before the close of navigation. Notwithstanding their efforts the movement of ore is not sufficiently large to meet the demand of the furnaces.

The Illinois Steel company at South Chicago is 250,000 tons short of what it should have at this time of the year. The great steel plants in Ohio and Pittsburg are a little better off, but they will need every tone they can obtain. Less than three months ago even vessel men believed a dollar rate on iron ore from Lake Superior was a thing of the past, yet the iron mining companies are now paying that figure for ships outside of their own fleets. They protest vigorously that they cannot pay such freights, but in a few days they come around and pay the advance.

It seems likely that the Northwest, supplied with coal from Lake Superior, will be in a bad way for fuel owing to the steady advance in coal freights from Ohio ports. Instead of moving this article early in the season the coal shippers pursued the tactics that had been so successful in the years of depression. They got together and made an agreed rate, more than which they would not pay. The result was that when the coal should have been going forward ships were running back to Lake Superior without cargoes.

At last, when the coal shippers found that they were under new conditions and were not masters of the situation, as they had been since the panic, they began to bid up; but meantime return freights had also advanced, and they were as bad off as before. Vessel men say that it is now impossible, with the ships to be had, to take a sufficient supply of fuel to the Northwest for the coming winter, regardless of rates.

Competition of Rail Lines.

For eight months the trunk lines from Chicago to the seaboard have been competing actively with the lake route for the grain trade. Every now and then the officials will form a new tariff, but it is no sooner made than broken. Rail rates all the spring and early summer have been practically the same as lake. From the beginning of its grain trade Chicago has had the competition of the water route to protect its trade from high railway charges. When Duluth became a great shipping port the shallow water in the Soo passage naturally maintained a higher rate from that point than from Chicago. When at last the twenty-foot channel was completed and boats could load the full depth from Duluth, grain rates from the two ports became nearly equal.

Chicago has been given back this advantage from the unexpected source of the railroads, and the same ratio of difference that has prevailed for many years has been restored. Contracts to carry wheat during September are being made from Duluth at 4 cents, while the best figure the vesselmen expect to get from Chicago, unless rail rates are raised, is 2¼ cents.

There may be a loss in the Southwest to routes leading to the Gulf of Mexico owing to higher freights from Chicago, but so far as the Northwest is concerned Chicago maintains its position. As for the Southwest, the railroads leading to Chicago complain that they have all they can do to bring the grain here when lake rates are about a cent a bushel. What they will do with double that rate in moving the new crop is another matter.

From now until the close of navigation there will be nothing but rush in the lake business. Every hour will be economized. The time of daylight is all too short for the work to be done, and there will be no Sundays nor holidays. All the severe economy at the expense of time which vessel owners learned during the era of depression are being forgotten. Last week one vessel lay at a coal dock behind two others.

Freights and Charters.

Grain freights were steady at 2 cents on corn to Lake Erie and 1¾ cents to Georgian Bay and Port Huron. Charters: To Buffalo—Neosho, Helena, corn; Moore, barley and oats. To Port Huron—Shamrock, corn; Britannic, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Sixty cents was freely offered by Buffalo coal shippers to Chicago and Milwaukee, and the lower Majestic was placed for the last named port at that figure. Local shippers are getting no tonnage at the old rate. The ore freight market is quiet. Offerings of tonnage are light, and little business was done at 90 cents from the head of the lakes and 75 cents from Escanaba. There was a better demand for grain carriers at Duluth, and offers of 2¾ cents were made.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Raleigh.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Light—Pope, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Averell, Rosedale.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—McDougall, Fulton, Duluth; light; Omaha, Milwaukee, coal.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Holley, Stone, Bessemer. Cleared—Light—Australia, Carnegie, Ericsson, Duluth.

HARBOR BEACH, Mich.—Departed—Leland, McGregor, Dobbins, Quebec; Lewis, Knapp, Darley, 6 p. m. Wind north, light.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Merida, Sitka, Bell, 2ts, Owen, Omaha, Milwaukee, Queen City, Smith City, John McWilliams, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Marquette, Spence, Appleton, Stannard, Martin, Moor, Hartford, Manchester. Cleared—Huron, Buffalo; M. Marshall, Wente, Manistee; Ford River, Ford River; C. H. Green, Goderich.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hutt, Cowles, 8 last night; 3, Georgia, Fannie Hart, 2 a. m.; Rudolph, 3; Atlanta, 3 p. m. Up—Dahlia, 10; Olga, 7 p. m.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Schlesinger, Ionia, Chicago; Veronica, Amboy, Rust, Sauber, Glidden, Baltic, Vail, Macy, Wilson, Lake Erie ports. Arrived—Barges 2 and 3.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Hebard, Aloha, Wilson, Spry, Johnson. Cleared—Ore—Elphicke, Fairport; Vega, Ashtabula; Wade, Cleveland; Colonial, Chicago. Lumber—Marshall, Kingfisher, Tilden, Tonawanda.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Castalia, Peck, Yukon. Cleared—Coal—Tilley, Merritt, Fort William; Tempest, Hanaford, Soo; Golden Age, Milwaukee; Sage, Duluth. Light—Chisholm, Forest City. McGregor, Marquette; Martha, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Panther, Naples, Mohawk, Northern Queen, Northern Light, Schuylkill, Madagascar, Bermuda, Granada, Senona, George Gould, Holland and consorts, Lagonda, Linn. Departed—Colonial, Two Harbors, light; Harvey Brown, Glasgow, Empire City, Lake Erie, timber; Aztec, Fayette, ore.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Street, Mercur, Marquette, Godfrey. Cleared—Coal—Vance, Magruder, Saginaw; Iosaukee, Tampa, Duluth; Young, Carpenter, Racine; Manitowoc, Port Huron. Light—Louisiana, Ashland; Andaste, Ishpeming. Matoa, Two Harbors; Sagamore, Marquette; Quido, Superior; Mills, Toledo; Grandy, Keating, Ward, Soo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Montegale, 4 a. m.; Armour, 6:30; Chicago, 8:20; Ishpeming, 9:10; Volunteer, 9:30; Pawnee and consorts, 10; Progress, 11; Argyle, 1:20 p. m. Chill, 3:10; Marina and consorts, 3:20; Alaska, 4:30; Bristol, 5; Down—New Orleans, 8:10. Down—Case, 9 last night; Hennepin, 3:20 a. m; Delaware, 4; London, 4:30; Milwaukee, 6:30; Alaska [wooden], 6:10; Montana, 7:30; Conemaugh, 11:30; Nebraska, 1:10 p. m.; Langdon, 2:10; Pabst, 6.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Curry, Choctaw, 11 last night; Cort, Russell, Yakima, 11:30; Bannockburn, Minnedosa, Dunmore, 1 a. m.; Senator, 3:30; Grover, 5; Wyoming, 6:30; Mecosta, 7; Pasadena, Quayle, Holden, 7:30; Trevor and whalebacks, Centurion, North Star, 9:30; Mitchell, Chickamauga, 10:40. Down—India, 11; Fisk, 11:30; Cuffinberry, Homer, Cumberland, 12:30 p. m.; Lyon, 1:30; Pennsylvania, Malda, 2; City Genoa, Roby, 2:40; Arabia, 3:30; Republic, Yale, 5; Fedora, Rees, Norton, 5:30; Hudson, Wallace, 6:40; Kensgan, 6:50. Down—Frontenac, Manhattan, 3:30 a. m.; Alva, 4:30; Pontiac, Continental, Holland, 5:30; Selwyn Eddy, Neshoto, 6:30; Ed Smith, Fillmore, Jenness, Goshawk, 7:30; Fairbairn, Roebling, 8:10; Athabasca, Two Americas, 10:30; Corsican, 11:10; United Empire, 11:40; Gilchrist, Merrimac, 12:10 p. m. Spencer, Pennington, Mariposa, 1:30; Charles Eddy, 4; Ontario, Wawanosh, 5:30; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Joliet, 10:10 last night; Corsica, midnight; Globe, Krupp, 12:10 a. m.; Grover, Cleveland, Wolf, 1:20; Wolf, 2:40; Davis, 2; Hanna, 4; Wetmore, 4:40; Iron King and consort, 5:15; Susquehanna, John Owen, 6:20; Williams, 7:30; Options opened at Rhodes, 9:30; Gov. Smith, 10; Queen City, Wetmore Wave, 1:30 p. m.; Presley, Redington, 3; Hope, 3; Frost, 4:40. Down—Ralph, 10:40; Ohio, 11:40 last night; Peck, 11:50; Ira Owen, 2 a. m.; Portage, 8; Auburn, 9:20; Saginaw, 10; Wissahickon, 4 [Wisconsin], 5:30; North Wind, 7; Iosco, Jeanette, 7:15; Argo and consorts, 9; Bielman, 9:20; Yuma, 9:50; Curtis, Reed, Holland, 10:10; Hiawatha, S. H. Pomeroy, 10:30; Oceanica, Cormorant, Norris, 10:30; Sparta, 11:40; Montana, noon; V. H. Ketcham, Amazonas, Whitaker, Hackett, 12:20 p. m.; Pueblo, Wyoming, 12:40; Plankington, 1:30; Folsom, Mitchell, 1:40; Corona, Corsica, 2:10; Normandie, 2:40; Vulcan, 2:50; Griffin, 3:20; Harvard, Supreme, Standard, Rockefeller and whalebacks, 6:30; Japan, 7; Cuba, 7:20; Argonaut, Appomattox, Armenia, Law, 7:40; Specular, Magnetic, 8:10; Tuscarora, 8:50.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Mdse.—Saranac, Conestoga, Buffalo; F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg, Lumber—Pine Lake, East Jordan; Delta, L. Fahlow, Cheboygan; J. B. Merrill, Middle Island; E. Hickox, Pine Lake; Guido, Pierport; Resumption, Ford River; Barge Alert, Menominee; Home City, A. P. Dyer, Traverse City; H. B. Pereue, Empire. Ice—Kate Lyons, Grand Haven. Ore—Pentland, A. D. Lindsay, Ashland. Coal—Elfin Mere, Erie. Light—J. W. Moore, South Chicago. Cleared—Mdse.—Fay, Sanginaw; Gardensburg, Mahoning, Buffalo. Grain—T. Mayham, Ashland, Buffalo; Depot Harbor; Mixtec, Sarnia. Lights—I. N. Foster; Nahma; Advance, Cedar River; Fayette, Barge Alert, Menominee; D. L. Filer, Manitowoc; Resumption, Ford River; Naiad, Pine Lake; Jessie Hanna, Manistee; Guido, Pierport; F. W. Fletcher, Glen Harbor; W. H. Dunham, Otter Creek; Madonna, Detroit Harbor.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports to the Controller of the Currency Showing Resources and Liabilities of Illinois Institutions.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—At the close of business June 30 the condition of the 201 national banks in Illinois, exclusive of Chicago, as shown by reports to the Controller of the Currency, was as follows:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$ 55,677,582
Overdrafts		845,598
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,224,250
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,192,500
U. S. bonds on hand		992,920
Premiums on U. S. bonds		224,250
Stocks, securities, etc.		6,296,286
Banking-house, furniture, and fixtures		2,192,180
Other real estate and mortgages owned		187,018
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		1,667,802
Due from State banks and bankers		466,548
Due from approved reserve agents		17,109,276
Checks and other cash items		604,494
Exchanges for clearing-house		174,524
Bills of other national banks		799,780
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		42,755
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold coin	$2,977,022	
Gold treasury certificates	261,600	
Silver dollars	319,163	
Silver Treasury certificates	412,320	
Silver fractional coin	217,139	
Total specie	$4,187,254	
Legal tender notes	1,910,387	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	10,000	6,107,641
Five per cent redemp. fund with Treas.		317,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer		20,252
		$102,928,642
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$ 17,271,000
Surplus fund		6,658,898
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,950,287
National bank notes issued	$6,462,410	
Less amount on hand	111,192	
Amount outstanding		6,351,217
Due to other national banks		603,882
Due to State banks and bankers		2,541,772
Dividends unpaid		161,994
Individual deposits		65,080,114
United States deposits		1,069,004
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		97,663
Notes and bills rediscounted		46,778
Bills payable		85,000
Liabilities other than above stated		2,207
		$102,928,642

Average reserve held, 35.24 per cent.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Insurance companies are somewhat disturbed to learn that the modification of the Missouri Supreme Court decision applies only to a suspension of judgment. If at any time the State officials should obtain evidence that local agents in any cities or towns are in "social clubs" the court could be asked to enforce the writ of ouster. The court's judgment becomes a perpetual club for the authorities to hold over the companies. Manager Thomas S. Chard of the Firemen's Fund and Eugene Cary of the German-American, comprising part of the committee in charge of the Missouri legislation, advised members yesterday of the action of the Supreme Court in the following circular:

"By request of counsel, the undersigned were at Jefferson City, Mo., yesterday in consultation in the case against the State of Missouri, ex information Edward C. Crow, Attorney General, informer, vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, et al.; respondents, and have the following reports to make touching the action of the Supreme Court in reference to the case:

"The court refused the motion for a rehearing, but modified its judgment theretofore rendered, in effect as follows: The judgment of ouster will stand with the modification that the same will be suspended as to any respondent which, within thirty days from July 14, 1899, shall pay $1,000 to the Clerk of the court, but will be enforced as to any and all respondents failing to make such payment within the time mentioned.

"The formal order of the court had been prepared at the time of our leaving, but the above statement of the effect of the judgment was submitted to the Chief Justice and approved by him."

An official connected with a prominent company said:

"Referring to the recent Missouri decision levying a fine of $1,000 on the insurance companies, certain of the companies are quoted as of the opinion that this fine, being in the nature of a judgment, could be enforced in the home State of any company refusing to pay and withdrawing from the State. Under the constitution, article 4, section 1, full faith and confidence is required to be given by one State to the judgment of another, but this does not apply to penal judgments. Decisions bear out this statement."

Bylaws passed by the Board of Directors of the New York Life Insurance company in support of its decision not to invest in any more stocks provides specially that the company shall make no loans on industrial enterprises. The bylaw says:

"But this company shall not purchase, hold, or grant any mortgage loans on unimproved or nonproductive property, or on farms, hotels, theaters, churches, breweries, factories, or mining enterprises of any description whatsoever. Neither shall this company make any loan on or investments in what are commonly known as industrial enterprises."

The funds of this company shall be invested and kept invested in the following interest or income bearing securities among those permitted by the provisions of the insurance laws of the State of New York—viz.: In bonds of the United States or the State of New York, in bonds of any county or incorporated city in the State of New York, in deeds and mortgages on improved, unincumbered and incomeproducing property in the State of New York, worth 50 per centum more than the amount loaned thereon; in bonds of any solvent institution incorporated under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, in bonds issued by any city, county, town, village, or school district of the State of New York; in bonds of any of the States of the United States."

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The middle department organization will meet tomorrow at Atlantic City. It is proposed to increase the Newark committee from seven to twelve, with a provision for dividing the work among several subcommittees and charging the duties of these every month. Every effort will be made to bring Newark out of its troubles and avert a rate war in the middle department.

Freights and Charters.

Grain freights were steady at 2 cents on corn to Lake Erie and 1¾ cents to Georgian Bay and Port Huron. Charters: To Buffalo—Neosho, Helena, corn; Moore, barley and oats. To Port Huron—Shamrock, corn; Britannic, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Sixty cents was freely offered by Buffalo coal shippers to Chicago and Milwaukee, and the lower Majestic was placed for the last named port at that figure. Local shippers are getting no tonnage at the old rate. The ore freight market is quiet. Offerings of tonnage are light, and little business was done at 90 cents from the head of the lakes and 75 cents from Escanaba. There was a better demand for grain carriers at Duluth, and offers of 2¾ cents were made.

Vessel Movements.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Raleigh.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Light—Pope, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Averell, Rosedale.

ERIE, Pa.—Cleared—McDougall, Fulton, Duluth; light; Omaha, Milwaukee, coal.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Holley, Stone, Bessemer. Cleared—Light—Australia, Carnegie, Ericsson, Duluth.

HARBOR BEACH, Mich.—Departed—Leland, McGregor, Dobbins, Quebec; Lewis, Knapp, Darley, 6 p. m. Wind north, light.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Merida, Sitka, Bell, 2ts, Owen, Omaha, Milwaukee, Queen City, Smith City, John McWilliams, Duluth.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Marquette, Spence, Appleton, Stannard, Martin, Moor, Hartford, Manchester. Cleared—Huron, Buffalo; M. Marshall, Wente, Manistee; Ford River, Ford River; C. H. Green, Goderich.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Hutt, Cowles, 8 last night; 3, Georgia, Fannie Hart, 2 a. m.; Rudolph, 3; Atlanta, 3 p. m. Up—Dahlia, 10; Olga, 7 p. m.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Schlesinger, Ionia, Chicago; Veronica, Amboy, Rust, Sauber, Glidden, Baltic, Vail, Macy, Wilson, Lake Erie ports. Arrived—Barges 2 and 3.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Hebard, Aloha, Wilson, Spry, Johnson. Cleared—Ore—Elphicke, Fairport; Vega, Ashtabula; Wade, Cleveland; Colonial, Chicago. Lumber—Marshall, Kingfisher, Tilden, Tonawanda.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Castalia, Peck, Yukon. Cleared—Coal—Tilley, Merritt, Fort William; Tempest, Hanaford, Soo; Golden Age, Milwaukee; Sage, Duluth. Light—Chisholm, Forest City. McGregor, Marquette; Martha, Duluth.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—Panther, Naples, Mohawk, Northern Queen, Northern Light, Schuylkill, Madagascar, Bermuda, Granada, Senona, George Gould, Holland and consorts, Lagonda, Linn. Departed—Colonial, Two Harbors, light; Harvey Brown, Glasgow, Empire City, Lake Erie, timber; Aztec, Fayette, ore.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Street, Mercur, Marquette, Godfrey. Cleared—Coal—Vance, Magruder, Saginaw; Iosaukee, Tampa, Duluth; Young, Carpenter, Racine; Manitowoc, Port Huron. Light—Louisiana, Ashland; Andaste, Ishpeming. Matoa, Two Harbors; Sagamore, Marquette; Quido, Superior; Mills, Toledo; Grandy, Keating, Ward, Soo.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Montegale, 4 a. m.; Armour, 6:30; Chicago, 8:20; Ishpeming, 9:10; Volunteer, 9:30; Pawnee and consorts, 10; Progress, 11; Argyle, 1:20 p. m. Chill, 3:10; Marina and consorts, 3:20; Alaska, 4:30; Bristol, 5. Down—New Orleans, 8:10. Down—Case, 9 last night; Hennepin, 3:20 a. m; Delaware, 4; London, 4:30; Milwaukee, 6:30; Alaska [wooden], 6:10; Montana, 7:30; Conemaugh, 11:30; Nebraska, 1:10 p. m.; Langdon, 2:10; Pabst, 6.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Curry, Choctaw, 11 last night; Cort, Russell, Yakima, 11:30; Bannockburn, Minnedosa, Dunmore, 1 a. m.; Senator, 3:30; Grover, 5; Wyoming, 6:30; Mecosta, 7; Pasadena, Quayle, Holden, 7:30; Trevor and whalebacks, Centurion, North Star, 9:30; Mitchell, Chickamauga, 10:40. Down—India, 11; Fisk, 11:30; Cuffinberry, Homer, Cumberland, 12:30 p. m.; Lyon, 1:30; Pennsylvania, Malda, 2; City Genoa, Roby, 2:40; Arabia, 3:30; Republic, Yale, 5; Fedora, Rees, Norton, 5:30; Hudson, Wallace, 6:40; Kensgan, 6:50. Down—Frontenac, Manhattan, 3:30 a. m.; Alva, 4:30; Pontiac, Continental, Holland, 5:30; Selwyn Eddy, Neshoto, 6:30; Ed Smith, Fillmore, Jenness, Goshawk, 7:30; Fairbairn, Roebling, 8:10; Athabasca, Two Americas, 10:30; Corsican, 11:10; United Empire, 11:40; Gilchrist, Merrimac, 12:10 p. m. Spencer, Pennington, Mariposa, 1:30; Charles Eddy, 4; Ontario, Wawanosh, 5:30; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Joliet, 10:10 last night; Corsica, midnight; Globe, Krupp, 12:10 a. m.; Grover, Cleveland, Wolf, 1:20; Wolf, 2:40; Davis, 2; Hanna, 4; Wetmore, 4:40; Iron King and consort, 5:15; Susquehanna, John Owen, 6:20; Williams, 7:30; Options opened at Rhodes, 9:30; Gov. Smith, 10; Queen City, Wetmore Wave, 1:30 p. m.; Presley, Redington, 3; Hope, 3; Frost, 4:40. Down—Ralph, 10:40; Ohio, 11:40 last night; Peck, 11:50; Ira Owen, 2 a. m.; Portage, 8; Auburn, 9:20; Saginaw, 10; Wissahickon, 4 [Wisconsin], 5:30; North Wind, 7; Iosco, Jeanette, 7:15; Argo and consorts, 9; Bielman, 9:20; Yuma, 9:50; Curtis, Reed, Holland, 10:10; Hiawatha, S. H. Pomeroy, 10:30; Oceanica, Cormorant, Norris, 10:30; Sparta, 11:40; Montana, noon; V. H. Ketcham, Amazonas, Whitaker, Hackett, 12:20 p. m.; Pueblo, Wyoming, 12:40; Plankington, 1:30; Folsom, Mitchell, 1:40; Corona, Corsica, 2:10; Normandie, 2:40; Vulcan, 2:50; Griffin, 3:20; Harvard, Supreme, Standard, Rockefeller and whalebacks, 6:30; Japan, 7; Cuba, 7:20; Argonaut, Appomattox, Armenia, Law, 7:40; Specular, Magnetic, 8:10; Tuscarora, 8:50.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Mdse.—Saranac, Conestoga, Buffalo; F. H. Prince, Ogdensburg, Lumber—Pine Lake, East Jordan; Delta, L. Fahlow, Cheboygan; J. B. Merrill, Middle Island; E. Hickox, Pine Lake; Guido, Pierport; Resumption, Ford River; Barge Alert, Menominee; Home City, A. P. Dyer, Traverse City; H. B. Pereue, Empire. Ice—Kate Lyons, Grand Haven. Ore—Pentland, A. D. Lindsay, Ashland. Coal—Elfin Mere, Erie. Light—J. W. Moore, South Chicago. Cleared—Mdse.—Fay, Sanginaw; Gardensburg, Mahoning, Buffalo. Grain—T. Mayham, Ashland, Buffalo; Depot Harbor; Mixtec, Sarnia. Lights—I. N. Foster; Nahma; Advance, Cedar River; Fayette. Barge Alert, Menominee; D. L. Filer, Manitowoc; Resumption, Ford River; Naiad, Pine Lake; Jessie Hanna, Manistee; Guido, Pierport; F. W. Fletcher, Glen Harbor; W. H. Dunham, Otter Creek; Madonna, Detroit Harbor.

TO DROP 337 FROM ROLL.

PRESIDENT HARRIS SERVES NOTICE ON SCHOOL EMPLOYES.

Announces That the Board of Education Will Submit to the Civil Service Commission's Demands — Test Case Likely to Settle Question of Salaries for Those Discharged—Mandamus for a Rebate—Mortality Rate Is High.

President Graham H. Harris of the Board of Education sent a notice to 337 employés in the public school system yesterday, notifying them that they would be dropped from the rolls at once in accordance with the decision rendered by Judge Windes last Saturday in the attempt made to force the Civil Service commission to certify to the pay-rolls bearing the names of these employés. President Harris announced that the Board of Education will submit to the demands made by the Civil Service commission, because there is no longer any ground on which the case can be taken to the higher courts.

The employés affected by the order issued by President Harris include 103 carpenters, 50 day engineers, 60 janitresses, 23 janitors, 1 gardener, 1 night engineer, 1 barn foreman, 3 night barn men, 3 machinists, 2 teamsters, 23 painters, 28 laborers, 7 watchmen, and 15 office employés. Many of the engineers are on the eligible lists of the Civil Service commission sufficiently high up to secure them their old places when a certification is made.

In the afternoon at a conference held in the offices of the Civil Service commission between the three commissioners, Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe, Controller Kerfoot, and President Harris it was decided that some way should be found, in justice to these men and women, to compensate them for the work which they performed in May and June. It was thought best to bring a test case to settle whether the commission could certify legally to the pay-rolls, and whether the Controller had the legal right to pay the salaries.

Mandamus for Rebate.

Judge Gibbons granted a writ of mandamus to compel the city authorities to pay $268 to Joseph C. and Eward A. Bolter, proprietors of the Illinois iron works, 108 Ward street, as a rebate on a special assessment of $1,100 paid by them in 1895. The rebate was allowed in 1896, but the Bolters were unable to obtain it, and resorted to the courts. On May 1 the Council passed an ordinance transferring $180,000 from the general fund as a special fund for the liquidation of rebates due to taxpayers.

Death Rate Is High.

The Health department bulletins another week of high mortality, there having been reported seventy-one deaths more than during the previous week and 178 more than during the corresponding week of 1898. The excess is due principally to the acute intestinal diseases from which 176 out of the total of 559 deaths were recorded. Of these 133 were of children under one year of age.

Protest Against a License.

A delegation of residents of Windsor Park protested to the Corporation Counsel Walker against the granting of an amusement license to Christopher Rasch, who owns and operates a bathing and picnic resort at Seventy-ninth street and the lake shore. The delegation asserted that Rasch circulated a petition for a permit to run a Sunday school picnic ground, and that this petition was not the same in reality as the one presented to Mr. Walker as acting Mayor.

Other City Hall News.

County Commissioner James H. Burke's resolution ordering County Agent Olsen to cease issuing rations to the poor until Oct. 1 was adopted by the Board of County Commissioners.

Alderman Walter C. Nelson, Thirty-second Ward, will leave for the East this week. While in Boston he will give careful attention to the subway. He probably will meet Alderman Goldzier in Boston and maybe one or two other members of the Council.

John J. Costello, former policeman at the Stock-Yards Station, has begun a mandamus suit in the Superior Court to compel Chief of Police Kipley to restore him to the position from which he was discharged in May, 1898, and to compel the city officials to issue a voucher for his pay, amounting to about $941.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Ball—200153—Geo. H. Daing vs. City; on finding. $157.

Judge Stough—144562—Martin Dougherty vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $7,000; appl.

Judge Gibbons—193124—Walter L. Fay vs. B. Timmermann; by defft., $2,451.16.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—8199—Lewis vs. Lewis; dec. div.—8403—Baker vs. Baker; same.

Judge Ball—6685—Adams vs. Adams; dec. div.

Judge Stough—7666—Tripp vs. Tripp; dec. div.

Judge Tuley—6788—Borland vs. Synder; dec. sale.—7666—Roth vs. Same; same.—40671—F. D. C. L. & B. A. vs. Ohman; dec. and appl.

Judge Tuthill—5449—Jurtis vs. Jurtis; dec. div.

Judge Dunne—7189—Ripple vs. Crane; dec. sale.—6100—Kettner vs. Algier; same.

Judge Gibbons—8199—Lewis vs. Greve; dec. div.—8733—Coleman vs. Coleman; dec. div.

Judge Smith—8059—Cary vs. Mather; dec. sale.—7664—Metzger vs. Callot; same.

Vacations of Judges Begin.

The summer vacations of the Judges of the Cook County courts began yesterday. One of the Judges from the Superior and one from the Circuit Court will be on hand during the vacation to hear emergency matters only. The courts will all open to take up the work of hearing the cases on the new calendars on Sept. 17.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

1342—Emil J. Ribal; liabilities, $900; no assets. Roman Ruff, attorney.

1343—Benjamin F. Zalinger; liabilities, $39,500; no assets. Hofheimer & Pflaum, attorneys.

1344—Andrew A. Cory; liabilities, $1,600; no assets. M. C. Harper, attorney.

1345—Patrick O'Byrne; liabilities, $9,000; assets, $6,000. Eugene Cary of the German-American, comprising part of the committee in charge of the Missouri legislation, advised members yesterday of the action of the Supreme Court in the following circular:

1346—Wolf Steif; liabilities, $4,200; no assets. J. J. Kelly, attorney.

1347—William R. Hillegas; liabilities, $1,800; no assets. W. B. Kelly, attorney.

1348—W. P. Skinner; liabilities, $6,000; no assets. Gates & Farwell, attorneys.

1349—Michael Bevil; liabilities, $4,700; no assets. Lobell & Lobell, attorneys.

1350—Benjamin Davis; liabilities, $21,200; no assets. B. J. Samuels, attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Ball—Emergency business.

Judge Tuley—18155, 7591 on hearing.

Judge Tuthill—6028, 7580, 6443, 16350, 8958 on hearing.

Judge Neely—Emergency business.

Judge Horton—2945 on trial.

Judge Kavanagh—No court until Thursday.

Judge Stough—Motions new trial 12269, 12376, 11927, 12458, 12109, 12568, 14994, 9029, 12281, 4712, 8380, 12473.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—16, 1148.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—4157, 4158, 3971, 2921, 3315, 618, 619, 627, 628, 636, 687, 4390, 4391, 4392, 4394, 4065, 4248.

Judge Baldwin—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Chytraus—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—3965, 4174, 2970, 3627, 4360, 4260, 4256, 4267, 3988, 3989, 4168, 4160, 4170, 1959.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—Legal objections in 1603 to 1623.

Judge Goodwin—County Court—Legal objections in 906 to 918.

Judge Carter—County Court—Motion of course; in re Fibre Box Co.

Judge Lovett—County Court—15461 and objections to appear, 10 to 14, 15 to 17, 18 to 20, 21 to 23, 24 to 26, 27 to 29, 30 to 32, 33 to 35, 36 to 38, 39 to 41, 42 to 44, 45 to 47, 48 to 50, 51 to 53, 54 to 56, 57 to 59, 60 to 62, 63 to 65, 66 to 68, 69 to 71, 72 to 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 82, 84, 85, 156, 159 to 161 inc., 164 to 173 inc., 175 to 210 inc., 212 to 214 to 216 inc.

Federal courts—No court.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Kentucky Republicans.

Chicago, July 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Republicans of Kentucky have this year nominated about the strongest State ticket that could have placed in the field. Attorney General W. S. Taylor, their candidate for Governor, is especially an able and popular man, a ready debater, of untiring energy, and one who will poll a goodly Democratic vote as well as his own party strength. It is not probable, however, that he can be elected. Goebel Bradley's administration has been disappointing, and will have to be defended instead of upheld, while the election law, framed by Senator Goebel and passed by the last Democratic Legislature over Bradley's veto, places the election machinery so completely in Democratic hands that a fair count of the votes to be cast in State elections hereafter will be impossible. It is the most infamous measure ever adopted, and will certainly meet its requirements. General Taylor, however, will make a gallant fight. So, hereafter, Kentucky may be counted in the Democratic column in both State and national elections. It is, though, one of the anomalies peculiar to that commonwealth that when Mr. Henry Watterson and the Louisville Courier-Journal, claiming to be wedded to sound money doctrine, support a free silver candidate for Governor upon a free silver platform, Mr. Watterson may be a good judge of Kentucky bourbon whisky, but he does not mixed often in his politics.

R. H. S.

Safer to invest money in diamonds than in some banks. Easy terms. Loftis Bros., 100 State.

GRAIN MARKETS DRAG.

(Continued from ninth page.)

Short cut firm, 49s. Bacon—Clear bellies firm, 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tcs, dull, 27s 9d. Cheese—American finest white firm, 42s 6d; do colored firm, 42s 6d. Turpentine spirits steady, 22s 6d.

Grain—Corn—American mixed spot, new, quiet, 3s 5d; do old steady, 3s 5½d. Futures quiet; July, 3s 4¾d; September, 3s 5¾d; October, 3s 5¾d. Wheat—Futures dull; July, 5s 10d; September, 5s 10d; December, 6s.

The imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week: From Atlantic ports,

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER in private family on Drexel-blvd, two adults, three children; must have best references and be thoroughly competent to take charge of servants, do marketing, and make herself generally useful. Address, with experience, wages asked, etc., N 723, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER—SMITH [2].....$10 and $12
Stenographers—Remington..... 10
Stenographer—Exp. in law..... 10
Girls—For factory work..... 4
Kline's Mercantile Agency, 209 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—BRIGHT LADY WITH MACHINE; some knowledge of bookkeeping; $6 to start; efforts and ability appreciated. Address N 712, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; THOROUGHLY EXperienced; $10 or $12. WAKEMAN, 206, 51 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; ONLY EXPERIenced need apply. A. LIEBERMAN IRON CO., 22d and Jefferson-sts.

STENOGRAPHER—OLIVER TYPEWRITER; $8 to begin. Address N 755, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady. Apply The Fred W. Wolf Co., 139 Rees-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—GENeral office work; salary $6. 1321 Masonic Temple.

YOST OPERATOR—EXPERIENCED; LADY. H. M. MARKS & CO., 200 Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS—FIRST-CLASS CHOColate dippers; good wages to proper parties. C. F. GUNTHER, 212 State-st.

EMBROIDERERS—HAND, ON ANCHOR AND stars, gold and silk. Send your address N 710, Tribune office.

GIRL—COMPETENT; TO OPERATE TELEphone switchboard in large office. Call 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, 11th floor Home Insurance Bldg.

LADIES—A FEW GOOD APPEARING LADIES to sell a household article; wanted in every family. Call in store, 185 S. Clark-st.

OPERATORS—ON LADIES' NECKWEAR—Also apprentices; good wages, steady work. E. HILL SONS & CO., 119 8th-av.

191 32D-ST., NEAR INDIANA-AV. CAR—HOME work for ladies; good pay.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to subscribers for one year only, for 50c, the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured and distribute $5,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given to the person sending the largest number of subscribers by that time. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

5,000 AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS TO sell the latest novelty; a photograph frame that magnifies everybody that sees it wants one. Write for illustrated circulars or send 10 cents for sample frame. Glen Rock Novelty Works, Glen Rock, Pa.

$50 PER WEEK—ADMIRAL DEWEY, "LIFE and Achievements," by Murat Halstead; agents wanted quick; outfits free; send 12 cts. for postage. S. A. PARK, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

A $25 COURSE OF LESSONS FOR $10 TO NEXT 17 pupils at STOREY'S LADIES' TAILORING AND MILLINERY COLLEGE, CENTRAL MUSIC HALL. Learn millinery now and be ready for fall; positions guaranteed.

STOREY'S QUARTERLY FREE to dressmakers who call on Wednesday. Each book costs $10, but the publishers kindly have it published in the world on the cutting and making of ladies' garments. Sent to those out of city on receipt of 25 cents. J. ADELAIDE STOREY, N. B.—Dressmaker wanted for forelady.

SPECIAL OFFER THIS WEEK! DRESSMAKing and millinery taught; perfect fitting patterns, 50c; satisfaction guaranteed; terms reasonable; agents wanted; no charge for territory; lessons free. McDewell School, 78 State-st.

$25 COURSE OF LESSONS FOR $10 TO NEXT 17 pupils at Storey's Ladies' Tailoring and Millinery College, Central Music Hall.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CURE FOR MEN—

MANHOOD CURED TO REMAIN CURED. We cure men quickly and permanently. 26 years established in Chicago. We are expert specialists.

PERMANENT POSITION AS references required; good N 702, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED — SINGLE; sex 0 564, Tribune office.

FOR OFFICE IN AN antile business; give age, d expected compensation. office.

TYPEWRITER; SOME KNOWL- give references and salary 02, Tribune office.

Solicitors, Etc.

SOLICITORS—TWO, FOR SUMmer, two in town, and two in ter to the right men. Address

GENTLEMAN FORMERLY book business now in high-grade salesmen on work tives and congenial; refer- Secretary and Treasurer. office.

AGENTS—SPECIAL ock promotion. Room 27,

CALL ON CLOTHING Address L 878, Tribune.

PRESENT US ON ELLIS' d States; 6 vols.; beauti- cover to cover; terri- ve first-class solicitors for right party. Address 26 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ADDRESS; SALARY be able to approach out- instructions given; large ; apply between 9 and mational Society (Inc'd).

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OF THE LARGE NEW mpanies; a weekly guar- her experience not neces- n. N 717, Tribune office.

RTISING SOLICITORS, ; new goods; unsold Address N 748, Tribune.

EN—HAVE YOU BEEN If so, let me hear from good. Anti-Trust. Ad- office.

MALE HELP.

Clerks.

ENCED SALESMAN AND EN- ces. N 722, Tribune office.

N TO DO WRITING AT canvassing; send 10c for d full particulars. Bach- Louis, Mo.

MANENT POSITION AS references required; good N 702, Tribune office.

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OF THE LARGE NEW mpanies; a weekly guar- her experience not neces- n. N 717, Tribune office.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT THE COLUMBIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 78 E. MADISON-ST., near State. SUITE 4. NO CURE all female diseases, irregularities, NO PAY menstrual disorders; fertility cured under a positive guarantee. Consultation free. Accommodations provided for confinement cases, etc.; at private residence on Jackson-bl. Hrs. 9 to 8 p.m.

195 STATE, COR. ADAMS, ROOM 305. Above Peacock's jewelry store, opp. Fair. CURES successfully all female diseases, chronic or acute; obstetrics, etc. NO PAY unless absolute cure guaranteed. Private home for confinement cases. Information personally or by mail.

DR. MANSFIELD'S TREATMENT HAS brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain, no danger; no interference with work; by mail or office. $2; all letters truthfully answered. The Mansfield Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 614.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and irregularities by never-failing method without pain; comfortable private home; 24 years' experience in Charlotte Hospital in Berlin; success guaranteed.

279 W. ADAMS, NEAR MORGAN, MRS. ZARA. PRIVATE HOME FOR WOMEN expecting confinement, etc. All female diseases treated by a graduate physician and surgeon. NO PAY unless cure guaranteed. Infants adopted.

MRS. DR. YANNE, SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases and irregularities of women; elegant home for patients; infants adopted; 40 years' experience. 2509 Wabash-av.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; expert, 27 years; irregularities; a new scientific, painless method; no operation; good results; private home. 330 E. Division-st. nr. Wells.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

MRS. DR. LINCOLN TREATS FEMALE DISeases and irregularities; safe home for patients. Office, 148 State-st., Room 1, 4th floor.

DR. THOMAS GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEmale troubles for $5. 114 Dearborn-st., R. 1109.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET IN GOOD MICHigan college town; has storage machinery, horse and wagons; good trade; splendid opportunity; must sell. Address L 837, Tribune office.

$600 BUYS ¼ INTEREST IN AN OFFICE BUSIness that has been established for years and will pay you $3,000 a year. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

DAILY NEWSPAPER—50,000 NEW ENGLAND city; obtainable cheap; splendid property; fine clear field; cash required, $10,000. E. P. HARRIS, 200 Nassau-st., N. Y.

LAWYER OF ABILITY, STANDING AND INfluence wants loan of $300 at once from private party; good security; interest, with legal and political help. Address N 747, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 CHAIR BARBER SHOP, WITH good reasons for selling; cheap for cash. Call at 345 La Salle-av., between 4:30 p. m. and 6 p. m.

WE BUY AN ESTABLISHED BUTCHER trade that is clearing $150 a month. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO; CHEAP for cash; fitted for work up to 8x10; have other business. Address N 707, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 184-186 Market-st.

GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN WASHINGTON, Oregon, and Alaska address J. G. ELLIS, Times Building, Seattle, Wash.

FOR SALE—VERY LARGE, SUCCESSFUL, well established business, with or without land. 1445 Michigan-av.

WE BUY ANY ONE OF 5 STORES AT 70 CTS. on the dollar. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

ELECTRICAL AND CIVIL ENGIneer to invest; wants business opportunities. N 743, Tribune office.

RELIABLE MAN TO TAKE FULL charge of travellers. 2 X 10, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANT TABLE BOARD, with or without rooms; reasonable. JULIA GRAHAM.

174 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—DESIRABLE ROOMS and board; table board; reasonable.

North Side.

392 BELDEN-AV.—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms with board; reasonable.

Hotels.

HOTEL TURNER, 53D AND WABASH-AV.—Without exception one of the nicest and best located family hotels on the South Side; rooms single or en suite, with or without private baths; electric elevator service and all modern improvements; convenient to elevated, Indiana, and State-st. car lines. For further particulars call and see us.

HOTEL MELROSE, 390 WASHINGTON-BLVD. —One of the prettiest equipped, newly furnished family hotels of the West Side; cool rooms, pleasant surrounding; menu unequaled; everything moderate; service perfect; family tables; families desiring to board for the summer call. MRS. LEPPERT.

HOTEL RAINIER, THIRTY-THIRD AND COTtage Grove-av.; American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection, best of service; special rates to permanent guests.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—10 mi. to city; steam heat, electric light, private bath, elevator service; cuisine and accommodation first-class.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD., front suite, three rooms, private bath, well furnished; also single rooms. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

THE LANCASTER, 218T-ST. AND WABASHav.—Desirable rooms, all modern conveniences; excellent restaurant; popular prices.

Suburban.

626 ALMA-ST., AUSTIN—A GOOD HOME FOR small child; best care given.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—WANTED BY YOUNG man, near 39th [II] Central; must be first-class; give description. Address B IX 105, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOTEL SOMERSET, 12TH-ST. AND Wabash [European]; clean, comfortable rooms; reasonable rates; walking distance.

TO RENT—1332 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURnished rooms, hot and cold water; bath; respectable; references required.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., AUDITORIUM Block—Elegant alcoves; electric light; running water; steam.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen only. 1918 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 191 32D-ST.; light housekeeping if one for gentleman.

North Side.

TO RENT—SINGLE, ALSO DOUBLE ROOM, hot water; also telephone. 347 Chicago-av., Apartment 17.

TO RENT—473 DEARBORN-AV., 2D FLOOR, furnished front window room, private bath, electric light; meals optional; connecting rooms.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTments for mother and grown son for fall and winter in good locality; security furnished. Address B R 141, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2635 MICHIGAN-AV., 8-STORY brown stone front, 12 rooms, 2 baths, furnace heat; fine stable; good repair; $85. HABERER & BRO., 2637 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—MODERN STONE HOUSE, 3218 Michigan-blvd., with barn; possession Aug. 18. MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—5808 JACKSON-AV., MODERN 8 rooms; low rent; near university; open.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NORTH SIDE, NEAR south end Lincoln Park; stone front, modern, 8 rooms; cheap. Apply office, 681 Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house; steam heated and gas. Further information call and see WM. W. WEARE, 1468 Old Colony Bldg.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—KENWOOD APARTMENTS—SPECIAL CONCESSIONS to first-class parties taking 18 months or more leases in the following buildings. Leases will be dated from Sept. 1.

AP. 3 NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

"THE BELVOIR," 4740-4744 MADISON-AV., one of the most elegant high-class apartment buildings in the city; steel construction; beautiful location overlooking the lake; 8 rooms, telephone and messenger service; $50 to $75.

"THE LIMOGES," 4200-4208 GROVE-AV. AND 44TH-ST., 8-room apartments finished in mahogany and birch, dining-rooms wainscoted in oak, connecting chambers with marble lavatories; $60 to $70.

"THE FLORENCE," WOODLAWN-AV. AND 46TH-ST., one of the most beautifully situated buildings in Kenwood, 7 and 8 rooms, handsomely finished, several elegant 8-room corner apartments; $37.50.

"THE OLYMPIA," OAKENWALD AND 44TH-ST., beautiful new modern apartment building, overlooking the lake; 6-room suites; marble bath-rooms, telephone service; $45, $50.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

South Side office, 434 and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—THE VINCENNES APARTMENT HOTEL, 86TH AND VINCENNES-AV. A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL. CHOICE SUITES OF 2 TO 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, ALSO SINGLE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CAFE. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE SUMMER. INSPECTION INVITED.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BUILDing, 33d-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; 3 to 7 room apartments, with every convenience; $20 to $50. The building is fireproof and is under new management. 'Phone So. 394.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, STEAM heated; janitor; telephone; 5 minutes' walk to Michigan-av. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Deborn-st.

TO RENT—5 TO 8 ROOM MODERN FLATS, block to "L" station; $18 to $35. F. D. PATTERSON & CO., 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4 AND 5-ROOM FLATS, COR. Calumet-av. and 57th-st.; low rentals. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4928 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., DESIRable new 8-room flats, every convenience; $35. MYRON A. PEARCE, 424 E. 47th-st.

TO RENT—MONROE-AV., 6243-5-7-9, 6-ROOM flats, modern; hot water heat; $35 and $30. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 710 New York Life Bg.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., VERY DESIRAble flats; location convenient for business men; all modern improvements; elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—2 TO 8 ROOM FLATS: $9 ONLY; steam heat. 2529 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3735 FOREST-AV., EIGHT-ROOMS; hot water heat; $35 per month.

North Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FLAT FURnished or unfurnished in any locality, save time and money by calling on us. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—NEAR SOUTH END LINcoln Park; 6 and 7 rooms; strictly modern; free electric light; $22.50 to $40. Office, 681 Wells-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—840 S. LEAVITT-ST., 7 ROOMS AND bath; newly papered and painted; $17. WM. A. WEARE, 1468 Old Colony Bldg., or agent, second flat, corner Leavitt and Flournoy-sts.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL, WELL FURnished flat for the summer months, or possibly longer; physician and wife. Address N 754, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6-ROOM STEAM HEATed flat, West Side, family of 3; best of references. H. M. TROTT, 156 S. Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—576 43D-ST., COR. CABUMET-AV., half block from "L" station; low rent. 289 43d-st., half of store for barber shop; $20. 2948 Cottage Grove-av.; for saloon. P. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE CONNECTING STORErooms, with good basement, 516-18 69th-st., near Stewart-av.; only $18 each. O'DWYER, 206 Chicago Opera-House.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—REAL ESTATE OFFICE, INCLUDing cashier's desk, maps, and vault; responsible party only. Address E C 304, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH DESK, FRONT office. Apply 906 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—LARGE OFFICE WITH VAULT; cheap. TILLMAN, 512 Chicago Opera-House.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—WILL ERECT BUSINESS BUILDings to suit tenants in district west of river and rent for long term. O'DWYER, 206 Chicago Opera-House.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 104 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE WITH LIVING rooms; south of 35th; $20 to $30. Address N 730, Tribune office.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803, 103 State-st., or 66 S. Washington-st., top floor, and 288 S. Clark-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 66 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewellers, 84-86 Dearborn.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I BUY AND SELL VACANT PROPerty within 6 miles of the Courthouse for cash. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., Opposite City Hall.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD EQUITY in 4531 Cottage Grove. HENRY WHIPPLE, 84 Washington-st., 3d floor.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—READ THIS CAREFULLY.

It costs 25 per cent more to build now than last year, besides all the annoyances. I want to meet a person who is ready to buy a very pleasant stone front house, W. Side. What will you give for it? Owner, Address N 739, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST LOTS IN THE West Side business district, between river, Halsted, 12th, and Lake-sts., at the lowest prices in 20 years; will build to suit tenants. R. O'DWYER, 206 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—$2,800 EQUITY IN $6,500 VALUED property on Jackson-blvd.; 2-story modern building; must sell at once; want cash. N 738, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—A FINE 2-STORY 7-room house, with bath; all street improvements; $50 down and monthly payments to suit buyer. JAMOT BROWN, Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TRACTS OF ACRE property at and near Stickney, in Towns of Lyons and Lemont; $75 to $500 per acre; any size to suit purchasers. H. M. COBURN, 1428 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—BELMONT-AV. ACRES, $725 AN acre. Stickney acres, $500 an acre. I buy and sell acres NOW. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW NINE-ROOM RESIDENCE, on finest street in Berwyn; $4,500; easy terms. ERNEST APPLETON, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD STOCK FARM, 840 ACRES, well located in Ind., 500 acres under cultivation; balance timber, pasture; good water; $15 per acre; no trade. E. C. WARE & CO., 215 Dearborn.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—AT SACRIFICE—20-ACRE FRUIT farm, South Haven; horse and implements; good variety of fruit; all particulars. Address N 756, Tribune office.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, LINE VERA Cruz and Pacific railroad, Isthmus Tehuantepec. HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FANCY STOCK FARM OF 200 TO 350 acres, WITH WATER FRONTAGE and within 75 miles north or west of Chicago; must be well stocked, improved, and first-class in every particular. No exchange to offer. Will pay from $10,000 to $20,000 cash. WALTER H. BROWNE, 510, 100 WASHINGTON.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, and pay 6 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 919, Tribune office.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on and double your income from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE ON IMproved Chicago property at 6 per cent and commission, without attorney's fees, or at 5½ per cent, and give the privilege of prepaying $500 and upward, or 5 per cent and give the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. Special inducements to those who will reduce their present loans and refund them with us. Building loans on new buildings.

ROSE & COMPANY, 106 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privileges of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
86 Dearborn-st., main floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 209 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNING & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
Flexible plans; partial payments,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

$200 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMproved city or suburban property at 5 and 6 per cent; reasonable terms. MAHLMANN & ANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
85 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; carpenter's estimate; no charge; best location; State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

4½ PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN, AMOUNTS of $2,500 to $10,000 preferred; prepayment privileges; no commission. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; low rates. Tel. M. 5043. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate in sums of $1,000 to $50,000. Rate 4 to 6 per cent. Special attention to building loans. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates, no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN. LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property. E. H. GOODMAN, N. W. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITAL; LOWEST rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in sums to suit; building loans made. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE—
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates without delay. R. O'DWYER, 206 Chicago Opera-House.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate. Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

TO LOAN—5%; ANY SUM, ON IMPROVED OR vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN H. LOW & CO., 95 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $4,000 AT 6% ON NORTH Side improved property; good location; first-class security. Address N 733, Tribune office.

WANTED—$60,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 5% ON South Side apartment building; 5% commission. Address E C 306, Tribune office.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass no commissions.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH prepayment privilege. The Chicago Real Estate, HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or corporations; no collateral security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc.; $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 716.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD BERGELDT, 171 La Salle-st., Room 813. Established 1873.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with is the story. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st. bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
C. M. OHLSEN, Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same at 6%. Endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans; 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants with out security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1022 Masonic Temple.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

$400 WANTED FROM PRIVATE PARTY WHO will discount my 4-months note with responsible indorser. Address N 753, Tribune office.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION as President of old corporation which is extending its business. Address E C 915, Tribune office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1304 Unity Building.

MISS FADDOS, 163 LA SALLE-ST.; ROOM 3— Private house to salaried families only.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO DAY. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.

YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY: LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER. EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, ROOM 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford Building, 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 78.

A strictly private, reliable place to borrow money on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; $10 up on any good security, you retain full possession and use of goods; you can make the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. Money loaned for the Interest guarantee that you will not lose your goods. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; no references required; business done quickly and quietly. Full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you; everybody treated courteously and kindly; low rates, honest dealings.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies, on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealings.

F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.
Hartford Building, 140 DEARBORN-ST.
Dearborn and Madison-sts. ROOM 78.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME; INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING LOAN ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.

HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 804,
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR.]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
[OVER POSTOFFICE.]

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,
567 W. Madison-st., Room 2,
Cor. Ogden-av.

Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without removal. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

MONEY
WITHOUT
DEL

SWELLS TOWN TAX LISTS.

BOARD OF REVIEW INCREASES TOTALS BY $333,654.

Personality Valuation of the Piano Manufacturing Company Is Raised from $58,750 to $300,000—Names of Others Whose Schedules Are Made Larger—Evanston Returns to Be Revised Today—Advance Expected to Be Heavy—Real Estate Books.

The Board of Review yesterday scrutinized the personal property returns from Calumet, Bloom, Lyons, and other country towns for individuals and firms who, it was believed, had not scheduled their holdings at proper valuations, or had tried to evade the Assessor altogether. When the suspected parties had paraded through the chambers of the board, relieved themselves of vigorous arguments against any increase in their schedules, and the revising body had locked the doors for the night, $333,654 had been added to the total full valuation of personalty in the towns and villages whose citizens had sizzled under the fire of questions.

The hardest blow was given to the Piano Manufacturing company of Calumet, the valuation of its personal property being advanced from the $58,750 scheduled to $300,000. In the case of the Illinois Pure Aluminium company of Lemont, a reduction from $20,400 to $1,715 was entered.

Evanston Returns Today.

Today the Evanston returns will be investigated, and the statement is made that a stirring revision will result. Summons to explain why scheduled values should not be largely increased, it is expected, will be issued for a number of prominent citizens of the northern suburb. The board sent formal demand to a squad of business concerns and individuals in the Town of Thornton to report for examination tomorrow. The guns probably will be turned on the residents of Cicero today, should the personal property returns from this district be forwarded to the revising body by the Board of Assessors, as is expected.

Twenty-five persons and business concerns contributed to the aggregate increase for the day, four individuals who had escaped the clutches of the Assessor having their names placed on the tax lists. In the Town of Calumet an increase of $259,575 was brought about under the rattling fire of questions. Bloom's totals went upward $86,610, and Lyons had $6,097 of the advance. The remainder of the amount was divided among half a dozen other towns and villages.

Changes by the Board.

The changes resulting from the skirmishes with property-owners, or their legal representatives, are shown in the following table, the assessed valuation on which taxes were paid last year being given and the valuation on which taxes for the current year will be paid being one-fifth of the valuation as revised by the Board of Review:

Name.	Scheduled valuation.	Val. by Board of Review.	Assessed val. 1898.
CALUMET.			
Piano Mfg. Co.....$	58,750	$300,000	$5,500
Ogaque Sec. Co. Ch. Co	16,675	25,000	1,560
Uhlich, E.....	5,625	15,625	80
BLOOM.			
Bonnet-Mance Stove Co.....	9,000	20,000	1,145
Steger & Co.....	5,265	50,000	344
Smith & Nixon Piano Mfg. Co.....	2,500	15,000	344
Inland Steel Co....	13,125	25,000	776
Illinois Chemical Co.	3,440	5,940	388
Macolite Firepfg. Co.	3,600	4,100	330
Cannedy & Otto Mfg. Co.....	11,500	15,000	1,207
NILES.			
Henrietta Elser, adx.	3,000	4,500	not listed
Heinrich Fruedrich..	4,075	6,075	46
LYONS.			
George E. Pratt.....	765	4,000	25
F. D. Cossett.....	1,305	2,500	80
A. D. Lundy.....	600	1,000	20
Fred Schultz.....	1,620	2,000	650
James Kidston.....	713	1,000	30
LA GRANGE.			
D. B. Lyman.....	1,143	2,500	75
LEYDEN.			
Hazel Pure Food Co..	8,000	10,450	not listed
RIVERSIDE.			
Wm. F. Whitman...no sched		1,000	not listed
BARRINGTON.			
William Betel.....no sched		400	not listed
LEMONT.			
J. Mutes.....no sched		525	not listed
Ll. Pure Alum. Co...	20,400	1,715	not listed
MAINE.			
Hans Ellerbach.....no sched		425	not listed

Details of Cases.

The Board of Review handled all comers in chambers. When formal hearing was taken up the Illinois Pure Aluminium company, through George Walker, entered an urgent plea for a reduction of its personal property valuation. A blank schedule, it was stated, had been returned to the assessor, and that official of the Town of Lemont had filled out the slip and, through a personal estimate, listed the firm's personalty at $20,400. Reduction was consented to on presentation of financial statistics.

In the case of the Piano Manufacturing company, Attorneys Cattell and Kelly argued against any increase, but the figures were pushed up to the $300,000 mark without delay. On the statement of the attorneys that a protest would be filed answer was returned that the case had been heard and the complaint could not be noticed by the board.

"That is a moderate, fair estimate," commented Roy O. West of the Board of Review.

The firm's schedule was signed by no member of the company, and, having only the corporate name attached, was not legal. We had looked into this case for three weeks, and information men of finance have given us would have permitted us to place the valuation as high as $400,000. We have been fair."

The Steger Piano company gave the Village of Steger its name. The board dismissed the firm's first representative, a salesman, because he knew little of the company's affairs. One of the officers hurried in armed with documents, but the valuation climbed to $50,000 without effective interference being entered. A. D. Lundy of Lyons lost all chance of argument when the investigators plied him with queries as to the diamond stud which flashed from his shirt front.

Summoned from Thornton.

The following firms of the Town of Thornton have been called to appear tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and explain why their personal property valuations should not be increased:

G. H. Hammond company, West Hammond; Bath & Harvey, Harvey; Union Rendering company, Dolton; Greer Railroad Spike company., Wells Glass company, Bellaire Stamping company, George M. Clark company, Wausau Lumber company, King Harvester company, Bliss & Laughlin company, Buda Fountain and Machinery company, and Beilfeldt Brewing company, all of Harvey.

Norton Bros. of Maywood, who scheduled $406,550, and the Latrobe Steel and Copper company of Melrose Park, which scheduled $2,200, have been summoned to appear at the same time. The case of the Blue Island Brewing company, postponed, also will be heard.

Program for Evanston.

Lively times are promised when the board begins revision of the personal property returns from Evanston. President Upham said:

"The Evanston totals show up well, but the individual schedules are in many cases so low as to be ridiculous. There will be an increase in Evanston, I believe, comparatively greater than in Riverside. There are a number of men whose public gifts at various times stand in strong contrast to the figures they have entered with the Assessor as representing their personal property.

"Although William Deering scheduled $35,000, talk of a demand for an increase here is indulged in. Robert D. Sheppard, treasurer of Northwestern University, is another name on the books of the board. J. C. Shafer, reputed to be one of the wealthiest residents of Evanston, also may be summoned."

Real Estate Returns.

Real estate returns were received during the day as follows:

Rock. Town.	Valuation 1898.	Valuation 1899.
2. Proviso.....$	69,736	$ 44,480
4. Proviso.....	149,116	75,074
5a. Proviso.....	263,774	128,085
5. Proviso.....	85,970	
6. Proviso.....	69,827	72,970
7. Proviso.....	280,646	133,307
10. Proviso.....	131,587	60,853
Barrington, total.....	322,585	205,002
1. Niles.....	360,105	257,407
3. New Trier.....	271,709	147,665
4. Worth.....	196,508	182,800

The Board of Assessors is canvassing the returns from the Town of West Chicago. None of the Armours has yet appeared or sent a representative relative to personal property assessments.

DEATH OF PHILO P. JUDSON.

One of the Oldest Residents of Evanston Passes Away at the Chicago Hospital.

Philo P. Judson, one of the founders of Evanston, died yesterday morning at the Chicago Hospital after a long illness of Bright's disease. Mr. Judson returned from his vacation in Michigan a few weeks ago and was taken to the hospital to undergo a severe operation. His strength failed rapidly as a result, and for the last few days his death had been hourly expected. He passed away while sleeping.

The funeral will take place in the chapel of Rosehill this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in charge of the John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., of which Mr. Judson was a member.

The Judson family came to Illinois in 1853, when the oldest brother, William H., came to Evanston with Ephraim Jennings, and both, while surveying the new town, lived at the home of John Pearson, who still resides in that city. The next year the father, the Rev. Fowler Judson, accompanied by his two daughters, also settled in the new town. Mr. Judson was the youngest boy, born in 1834. Instead of accompanying the family directly to Evanston he settled in Chicago in 1860, being a clerk for Blackman on Lake street. He started the first store in Evanston soon afterward. This was a general store in Davis street. When his father became interested in the founding of the Northwestern University Mr. Judson helped to raise the funds for it. With his brother he planted most of the elms that surround the university property, bringing them with ox teams from the woods just west of the city.

After a few years he sold out his store to ex-Governor Beveridge and went into the insurance business.

In 1861 he joined the Eighth Illinois Regiment, and when the Seventeenth Cavalry was formed he became Captain of the Commissary, but soon was promoted to a position on the staff of General Canby and was with him in the South until the war closed. He was clerk for ex-Governor Beveridge when the latter was Sheriff of Cook County, also when at the head of the Subtreasury. Since then he has been an expert bookkeeper and was employed for many years in keeping the county accounts.

He was married, but soon afterward was divorced. One son, Frederick, survives him and lives at Springfield with his mother, who has married again. Mr. Judson leaves three sisters—Mrs. Governor Beveridge of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Mark Kimball of Chicago, and Miss Alice Judson of Laporte, Ind., and his brother, William H. Judson of Evanston.

HURT IN "L" ROAD COLLISION.

Ex-Alderman Biewer and Two Others Injured in Accident on Metropolitan Line.

A passenger train collided with a construction car on the Metropolitan Elevated railroad at Nineteenth street yesterday, injuring three persons, one of them seriously.

The Injured.

Biewer, Peter, ex-Alderman, 39 years old, 338 West Twenty-second place; side and spine injured; serious; taken to his home.

Freeter, Josephine, 49 years old, 1304 West Eighteenth street; lips, head, and nose cut and bruised; taken to her home.

Heim, Alfred, 39 years old, 920 West Twenty-first street; right ankle sprained and other injuries internally; taken to his home.

Several other passengers received slight cuts and bruises, but were able to proceed without assistance. Ex-Alderman Biewer complained of intense pain, but the doctor who attended him said that, although his injuries were serious, he would recover.

The accident happened on the Douglas Park line, and the cars were crowded with women and children on their way to the park. Little excitement followed the collision in the rear coaches until it was reported that several persons in the motor car had been killed. Then a panic ensued, and many of the passengers tried to climb from the cars, but were prevented by the employés of the road until a clear track could be had. Then the train was taken to the next station, and many of the excited passengers left the cars and took to the surface cars.

The passenger train was in charge of Conductor J. Grimm and Motorman C. A. Tyrell, and was proceeding westward. At Nineteenth street the construction train was standing on the west-bound track, and because of a curve, Motorman Tyrell says, he failed to see it until close to the car and after he had rounded the curve. He then applied the air brakes.

The motor car was badly damaged and the passengers thrown to the floor in a heap. Considerable excitement prevailed among the women, but order was quickly restored and the injured ones were taken to a nearby drug store.

Traffic was delayed nearly half an hour. The passengers and motorman say no warning signals were given by the crew of the construction car, and they are blamed for the accident.

EFFORT TO KEEP CROATS HERE.

Attorney A. W. May Will Seek a Revision of the Deportation Order from Secretary Gage.

Attorney Albert W. May, representing the Croatian Society of America, has gone to Washington, where he will ask leave of Secretary Gage to argue and present evidence in behalf of the eighteen Croatians whom the government has ordered deported from Rathbun, Ia., on the grounds that they were imported in violation of the law for the purpose of working on contract. The men have passed through Chicago en route to New York.

Alexander Nuber, the Austrian Consul, said that he went to the Harrison Street Station on Sunday morning about an hour before the prisoners were taken away to talk with some of them as to the status of their cases, but was denied an audience with them. Just what will be his course in the matter as accredited representative of the Austrian government he would not say.

FINED FOR BRAINARD ARREST.

Constables Charles Brewster and Charles W. Young in Court for Locking Up a Deputy Sheriff.

Fines of $250 and costs were entered by Judge Gary yesterday against Charles Brewster and Charles W. Young, constables, charged with falsely imprisoning Deputy Sheriff Brainard last April. A motion for a rehearing will be heard on Saturday. The arrest took place in the City Hall during the hearing of cases before the Board of Election Commissioners. Brainard says he was arrested at the instigation of Aldermen Coughlin and Kenna, because he had evidence against one of their voters. He was seized and taken in a cab to Justice Wallis' court at Logan Square, and was released a week later without being prosecuted. There was a riot in the City Hall at the time, and Deputy Sheriffs were called in to guard the meeting of the commission.

R. M. EASLEY SEEKS DELEGATES

Goes East to See Governors and Combine Managers About the Chicago Trust Conference.

Ralph M. Easley, Secretary of the Civic federation, went East yesterday in the interest of the conference on trusts, which is to be held in Chicago in September. He will confer with the Governors of a number of Eastern States in an effort to secure the appointment of delegates and will arrange to have the principal manufacturing combinations send speakers to give their side of the case at the conference.

PAY FINES FOR MAKING SMOKE.

Four Cases Before Justice Gibbons—Two Are Given the Limit for Being Old Offenders.

Four fines were imposed by Justice Gibbons yesterday for violations of the city smoke ordinance. The Glucose Sugar Refining company and the Chicago Heat, Light and Power company were fined the limit, $50, being old offenders. The Western Cold Storage company was fined $20 and costs, while the case against the Phoenix dyeing works was dismissed with a fine of $15 and costs.

MAY YET BUILD STADIUM.

COUNCIL PASSES DESIRED ORDINANCE AT SPECIAL MEETING.

General Committee Will Decide the Matter Definitely Today—North-Siders Are Elated Over Prospective Success of the Scheme—If It Fails of Approval They Declare That They Will Erect a Hippodrome Amphitheater on the Proposed Site.

The stadium feature of the autumn festival was revived yesterday, greatly to the surprise of Chairman Truax and the Executive committee, who last week passed a resolution declaring this feature off. The General committee, which meets today, will decide the matter definitely. The festival press bureau last night sent out the information that Mr. Truax and Volney W. Foster, chairman of the Athletic Sports committee, were against having a stadium. On this other hand, 85 of the 180 members of the General committee favor the project.

The City Council, at a special meeting held in the morning, granted the necessary privileges for closing Ohio street east of St. Clair and a year's franchise for laying street railway tracks and stringing trolley wires in Indiana, Ohio, and Ontario streets and Chicago avenue. By this action all transportation obstacles for landing people from the North and West Sides at the Ogden-Sheldon stadium site for one fare were wiped out, and when the General committee meets this afternoon it will find the North Side committee on hand expecting that the Ogden-Sheldon tract site for the stadium will be accepted.

Action of the Council.

Only thirty-three Aldermen answered the first roll call at the special Council meeting, industious hustling by the North Side Aldermen brought forward two other members, making exactly a quorum, and later on other Aldermen dropped in. Alderman Schlake was selected chairman on motion of Alderman Math, the effort of the small opposition to select Alderman Connor failing. The stadium ordinance was passed by the following vote:

YEAS.

Coughlin,	Smulski,	Butler, W.,
Pike,	Oberndorf,	Schlake,
Jackson,	Johnson,	Blake, F. K.,
Garry,	Powers,	Butler, H. W.,
Brennan, W. F.,	Morris,	Keeney,
Zimmer,	Herrmann,	Rector,
Colson,	Werno,	Carey,
Patterson,	Goldsier,	Zeman,
Maypole,	Olson,	Badenoch,
Fowler,	Peterson,	Nelson,
Rice,	Helm,	Watkins,
Hallstrom,	Griffith,	Math,
Bennett—37.		

NAYS.

Connor,	Fick,	Cullerton,
Kuns—4.		

Mayor Harrison came into the Council Chamber late, but took no hand in the matters before the Council.

Two loops are provided for in the privileges granted by the Council. One will be along Chicago avenue from North Clark street east to Boulevard street, south to Ontario, west to Cass, and north to Chicago avenue. This will afford excellent transportation facilities to the north and northwest part of the city. The other loop will run along Indiana street east from State to Boulevard, north to Ohio, west to Cass, and south to Indiana. This will make it easy for people from the West Side to get to the grounds for one fare. From the South Side lines and the elevated loop it is only a twenty-minute walk.

Activity of North-Siders.

The credit for the revival of the project is given to C. F. Gillmann, President of the North Side Business-Men's association, and H. B. Wickersham, President of the Marquette club, who have been the leaders in the movement to place the Stadium on the lake front on the North Side. Mr. Gillmann on Friday brought into play his position as an official of the Cook County Retail Dealers' association, and asked the members of every one of the seventy subordinate retail organizations in Chicago to coöperate in a request to their particular Alderman to be present at the special Council meeting, and assist the North Side to get the Stadium. The Aldermen responded, and the necessary permits were granted.

Mr. Truax Is Doubtful.

"There will be no difficulty in getting the material and putting on a large force of men to complete the Stadium in time for the autumn celebration," said Mr. Truax, upon recovering from his surprise at the strategic move of the North Side committee. "Still, a lot of lumber framed into seats will not draw the people. What is wanted is athletic sports from the East and other places. We have not sufficient in Chicago for this purpose. I am afraid there is not now time to get up this part of the entertainment. At the meeting of the general committee tomorrow the whole matter will come up, and I do not propose to say anything that will in any way influence the committee's action. I have paid no attention to Mr. Gillmann and his accusations that I have not favored the North Side from the start, because they are both untrue and nonsensical."

Objections of Mr. Gillmann.

"I have been misinterpreted somewhat regarding Mr. Truax," said Mr. Gillmann last night. "I believe he means right, but does not know how to go about it. I have been objecting all along against the methods of the Festival association and the fact that the North Side has not had representation on its General committee. Today Secretary Burnham notified me that I had been made a member of both the General committee and the Executive committee. What I have been objecting to strongest is the method pursued in the incorporating of the Autumn Festival association. Before a share of the $250,000 of the capital stock had been put out by popular subscription the directors and other officers were all elected. I contend that it would have been a much fairer way to sell the stock and let the shareholders elect the officers and directors. The North Side has subscribed $50,000 and we feel that we are entitled, when it is turned into the festival treasury, to a one-fifth representation in the directory of the association.

Talks of a Hippodrome.

"If the North Side is not given the Stadium after we have earned it so well, we shall go ahead on our own account and build a hippodrome and amphitheater, on plans similar to the one in Paris. Our plans call for a seating capacity of from 20,000 to 25,000. The roof will be of sheet iron and will be so arranged that we can remove it sufficiently to allow of athletic and other open air sports. If we put up this building we will endeavor to secure the national conventions of the big political parties. We intend to have an exhibition building on the North Side and utilize the traction privileges granted by the Council."

Work of Federal Committee.

Active work has begun in the headquarters of the Federal Arrangement committee, having charge of the cornerstone exercises of Oct. 9. Edward A. Bigelow is busy preparing for mailing 25,000 invitations, which will be sent out on the same day when all have been directed. A meeting of the Banquet committee will be held at headquarters this afternoon. Another meeting of the subcommittee having charge of the invitations to Governors of States will be held Thursday afternoon, and a meeting of the General committee has been called for the afternoon of July 24.

NEW POSTAL STATION OPENED.

Established for the Accommodation of South Water Street Commission Merchants.

The first piece of mail to pass through the new postal station which opened yesterday at 15 La Salle street for the accommodation of South Water street business-men was a letter from Superintendent W. S. Hunsander to Postmaster Gordon. South Water street has long needed a postal station in the heart of the business district. Business-men from that vicinity spend almost $100,000 annually for stamps.

The Board of Trade station is now second only to the main office. The average number of letters delivered daily is over 13,000, and out of the total of $784,812 received from the sale of stamps throughout the city $82,294 was received at the Board of Trade station.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Risser & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Cole & Stecki, 94 Monroe-st., 94 Washington square.

CURRENT NEWS OF RAILWAYS.

W. W. Finley Chosen on the Differential Arbitration Board—Outline of Plan of Inquiry.

The third member of the new Board of Arbitration on differential rates and commissions on Eastern lines has been selected in the person of W. W. Finley of Washington, Second Vice President of the Southern railway company. The other members of the board are J. F. Goddard, Commissioner of the Trunk Line association, and F. C. Donald, Commissioner of the Central Passenger association.

Commissioner Goddard, who is chairman of the new board, yesterday notified officials of the Eastern lines of the selection of Mr. Finley, and also outlined the plan which will be followed in the board's inquiry into the question of differentials. The representatives of the Eastern roads were asked to send him, not later than July 22, lists of the inequalities which all claim exist under the present arrangement. The board will hold its first conference in New York on Thursday and will organize then formally.

From the lists of complaints mailed to the board by representatives of the Eastern lines a summary will be made of the leading questions, which will be sent to all the roads interested to indicate to them the line to be followed in the arguments at the hearing. The matter will be gone into thoroughly and the officials will be asked to prepare their arguments for submission to the board.

The whole subject of rates between here and New York depends on the action of the Board of Arbitrators. The Vanderbilt lines have threatened to abolish differentials, claiming they are unjust, and the differential lines may ask for larger ones. The present system was established in 1890, but at a recent meeting of the Presidents in New York it was criticised severely. The Presidents thereupon named the first two members of a Board of Arbitrators and left it to them to select the third. The main topics to come up are differential fares, fast excess fares on through lines, and the payment of commissions on through tickets to agents of other roads.

Statement of Shipments.

The weekly statement of east-bound flour, grain, and provisions shows a total tonnage of 116,278 tons, as against 93,410 tons for the preceding week, and 22,790 tons for the corresponding week of 1898. Last week's business included 92,382 tons of grain, 6,923 tons of flour, and 16,973 tons of provisions. The Fort Wayne carried the largest volume of business, its share being 16 per cent. Following is the number of tons carried by each road during the week:

Baltimore and Ohio, 13,480; Erie, 10,134; Lake Shore, 17,468; Nickel Plate, 7,553; Fort Wayne, 19,659; "Big Four," 9,101; Grand Trunk, 4,101; Michigan Central, 15,134; Panhandle, 12,409; Wabash, 7,239.

Ingalls as Arbitrator.

The report of the resignation of President M. E. Ingalls of the "Big Four" for the purpose of becoming arbitrator for the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt and Morgan interests at a salary of $75,000 a year was received with much interest by local railroad officials. It has been believed for some time that some such arrangement between the conflicting interests was pending.

Tribute to Frank Thomson.

Eastern passenger agents received yesterday a copy of the resolution adopted by the Presidents and chief executive officers of the trunk lines on the death of Frank Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania system. The following tribute was paid to him:

"The name of Frank Thomson has for many years stood for everything that is good. A man of simple and lovable character, he rose to the zenith of his profession, and, having attained the highest rung of the ladder, he extended to all the climbers below naught but words and deeds of encouragement and cheer."

New Bureau Proposed.

The Executive committee of the Western Passenger association will meet on Thursday and take up a proposition for the establishment of another bureau in connection with the association. If the committee decides favorably the new bureau will care for competitive advertising. Some advertising schemes are regarded as nothing more than blackmail, and the proposition suggests that these can be cared for better through a general bureau.

TRANSFER OF THE CENTRAL.

Formal Notice Today That the Wisconsin Lines Have Passed to New Company.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 17.—Receivers Henry F. Whitcomb and Howard Morris of the Wisconsin Central lines will tomorrow issue formal notice of transfer of all properties of the old companies to the new company, the election and appointment of officers, etc. Frederick Abbot, as Treasurer, will be authorized to collect and receive all moneys due the receivers, and all parties having claims against the receivers will be asked to present them to the proper officers of the Wisconsin Central railway company.

LAW KEPT BY EDELWEISS CLUB.

Hyde Park Association Finds No Way to Prevent the Place from Running and Selling Beer.

The Hyde Park Protective association has found no loophole through which to attack the Edelweiss club at Cottage Grove avenue and Fifty-first street. The Mayor says he will not interfere as long as they comply with the law, and Inspector Hunt's men have not been able to get any evidence that the law is being disobeyed. Officers of the association have also been watching the club closely in an effort to secure evidence.

The resort presents all the requirements of a club. None are admitted without membership cards, unless they come as the guests of a member. No one can order or pay for meals or drinks without showing a membership card to the waiter. All drinks are served at the tables. There is a club charter, officers, and directors. The managers say they intend to resort to no subterfuges, but to run the place strictly as a club. The payment of $1 for a ticket is bona fide, and, according to their statements, sixty-eight applications have been refused. Nearly 2,000 tickets have been sent out in response to applications, which have been passed upon favorably.

A. B. Farwell, secretary of the Protective association, says the place is being run as a beer garden under the guise of a club. The association will try to find some means to prevent the club from running.

WILL TRY STOVE REPAIR MEN.

Judge Gary Overrules Motion to Quash the Indictment Charging Conspiracy to Prevent Competition.

Judge Gary overruled the motion made yesterday to quash the second indictment against eight stove repair men, and postponed the case to next Monday. The charge is attempting to kill competition by combination in the stove repair business. A previous indictment was quashed, and it was contended by the defense that the alleged offense was outlawed by the eighteen months' limit. The defendants are:

Robert Greenlee,	Edward H. Robinson,
Ralph S. Greenlee,	Thomas E. Cunningham,
William S. Cummings,	Michael Brucker,
Robert Robinson,	James L. Morris.

CELLARS ARE FULL OF WATER.

Much Damage to Property in the Stock-Yards District—Halsted Sewer Said to Be Blocked.

Much damage to property occurred in the Stock-Yards district Saturday during the heavy rains on account of the failure of the sewers to carry off the water. Every cellar in the central part of the Twenty-ninth Ward was flooded, the water being five feet deep in some cases, and the flood coming so suddenly that it was impossible to remove goods. A Sewer department official says the contractors who are excavating the conduit in Thirty-ninth street have blocked up the Halsted street sewer, and in this way caused the flood.

$7.00 to Marquette, Mich., and Return.

Chicago and Northwestern Ry., July 22, good returning until Aug. 5. Ticket offices, 193 Clark-st. and Wells Street Station.

REFUSES TO PAY YERKES.

CITY RAILWAY'S USE OF HORSES ON LOOP IS EXPLAINED.

President of Union Elevated Company Demands $6,500 for Privilege of Stringing Trolley Wires Under That Corporation's Structure North of Van Buren Street—Says He Thinks the Compensation He Asks Is Reasonable.

The State street car line is operating with horse cars north of Van Buren street because the Chicago City railway company declines to pay the Union Loop company $6,500 for the privilege of stringing wires under its structure, according to the statements made yesterday by Charles T. Yerkes, President of the loop company.

"The Union Loop company," he said, gave the Chicago City company permission to string wires under the structure at the time the Sixteenth street viaduct was being put in, and charged nothing for the privilege. I gave it to Mr. Bowen for nothing in order to accommodate him. The wires were put up in a bungling way and were left there without any attention long after the time they became unnecessary for the operation of the lines. We finally were forced to take them down ourselves.

"In this instance I made an offer to allow the company to string its wires under the loop structure upon the payment of $6,500 for the privilege. I did not want to play the part of the dog in the manger, but wanted to do business in a business-like way. I considered the compensation scarcely more than a nominal sum and expected the company to jump at the chance. One of the officers came to see me and gave it as his opinion that this was entirely too much to ask. I was surprised, considering that the manner they are forced to handle their traffic now costs them ten times as much money."

The offices of the Northwestern and Lake Street "L" roads were moved yesterday from 444 North Clark street to the Royal Insurance Building. The offices of the Chicago Consolidated Traction company will make the same change in about a week, and Mr. Yerkes himself will move to the same place at that time.

The employés of the offices of the North and West Side companies were much excited over the rumor that they were to be discharged, which was denied in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday. Mr. Yerkes also says there is nothing in it nor in the other rumors that the syndicate is to purchase the Chicago City railway company or the elevated roads.

IDA BECKER WANTS A DIVORCE.

Conviction of Her Husband for Murdering His Former Wife the Ground of Petition.

Mrs. Ida Becker, wife of August Becker, who was sentenced last week to be hanged for the murder of his former wife Theresa, has begun suit for divorce in the Circuit Court. The petitioner sets up the conviction and sentencing of her husband as ground for a decree. The petition declares that Mrs. Becker married her husband Oct. 11, 1898, and lived with him till Oct. 22 of the same year.

Becker has become penitent since he was sentenced to be executed on Oct. 13. He spends the greater part of his time poring over a small bible, and is often found on his knees at prayer. The Rev. Father Ryan of the Cathedral of the Holy Name called at the jail to see the condemned man. While Becker is not a Catholic, he consented to see the priest, and the two were closeted together for half an hour.

The Marvelous Success of Our Remnant Sale

emphasizes the fact that we are known for the genuineness of our offerings. Odd lengths—the balance of goods which were formerly $15, $18, $22, $26, for coat and vest to order, and $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, for trousers, are now yours at

$12.50 for Coat & Vest.
$4.00 for Trousers.

This is only the second week and the picking is yet very choice, so we advise you to take advantage before the best styles are gone.

SIX LITTLE TAILORS
McVicker's Theater Building, 78 Madison-st.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
Commencing on
TOMORROW, AT 10 A. M.
WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
For account of Fire Underwriters,
At Our Salesrooms, 207 & 209 Madison-st., Chicago,
The Entire Salvage of the Well Known
A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago,
Booksellers, and Stationers, consisting of
75,000 Volumes—The works of leading authors of America and Europe on all subjects. Also, rare first editions, etc.
5,000 Gross Pencils and Penholders.
2,000 Dozen Harmonicas.
$5,000 worth of Envelopes of all kinds.
And a very large quantity of
Stationers' Supplies, Desk Ornaments and Stationery.
This will be the largest and most interesting sale of its kind ever held in the West.
Lots will be divided to suit buyers.
STOCK NOW ON EXHIBITION.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

KANSAS CITY
Great Rock Island Route
Best Dining Car Service.
Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

SCHLESINGER MAYER
(NEW BOOKSTORE, WABASH-AV.)
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE
Dreyfus Letters
TO HIS WIFE.

What Zola says:

"They are admirable. I do not know of any pages of a higher conception, more eloquent. Their conception is the sublime in sorrow, and later these letters will stand as an imperishable monument, when our works—our works as writers—shall have passed, it may be, into oblivion. They are the sob, the full expression of human suffering. The man who wrote these letters cannot be guilty! Read them, on an evening, surrounded by your dear ones, while you all sit around your hearthstone; you will be bathed in tears."

What London reports: First edition exhausted.

What New York reports: First edition exhausted.

What Chicago says: First edition exhausted.

ANGLO-SAXON
A QUARTERLY MISCELLANY AND REVIEW.
EDITED BY
LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Introductory by the editor, L. R. S. C.: "The first object of every publication is commercial. 'No one but a blockhead,' says Dr. Johnson, 'ever wrote except for money;' and the Anglo-Saxon is not disposed to think lightly of his wares, or set low values on his effort—for otherwise his green-and-gold brocade would soon be threadbare. But after the vulgar necessities of life are thus provided for, reviews, and sometimes reviewers, look to other and perhaps higher ideals. It is of these that I would write, for are they not the credentials which must carry the ambitious stranger on his way?"

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